

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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NEW SERIES No 4308.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

六月一號

香港英港一月號

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 9,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAK. SHANGHAI.
TIENSIN. NEWCHWANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARKS' BANK, LTD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [10]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$5,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. Dickson, Hon. R. Shewan.
E. Goetz, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.
C. Michelau, Esq. H. W. Slade, Esq.
H. Schubart, Esq. E. S. Wheeler, Esq.
E. Shellim, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1903. [13]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [14]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:—
Chau Kit Shan, Esq. J. Scott Harston, Esq.
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager:

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%
Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [15]

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Taels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin Calcutta Hankow
Tientsin Tsingtao (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. SUTER,

Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [601c]

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF
NEW YORK
(AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL U.S. Gold
\$2,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,180,000

Gold \$7,180,000

Head Office—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.

F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.

LONDON BANKERS:
PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
4, DES VŒUX ROAD.

General Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts at 2% per annum.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2½% per annum.

" 6 " 3½ "

" 12 " 4% "

E. F. GROS,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [698d]

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
KOBE	TIENTSIN H. W. Kendrick, R.N.R.	About 1st August	Freight.
KOBE	NANKIN E. E. C. Roberts, R.N.R.	About 5th August	Freight.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, JAPAN " COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	About 7th August	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	SUMATRA W. Hayward, R.N.R.	About 7th August	Freight and Passage. (Passing through the Island Sea.)

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [4]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG;

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIK PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers
and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ HEINRICH	THURSDAY, 6th August.
SACHSEN	THURSDAY, 20th August.
KIAUTSCHOU	THURSDAY, 3rd September.
BAYERN	THURSDAY, 17th September.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 30th September.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 14th October.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 28th October.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 11th November.
HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY, 25th November.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 9th December.
KONIG ALBERT	WEDNESDAY, 23rd December.
KIAUTSCHOU	WEDNESDAY, 6th January, 1904.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th January, 1904.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1904.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 17th February, 1904.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, 1904.

Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Line.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th day of August 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH" of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain R. Heinrich, with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on THURSDAY, the 4th August, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [563c]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE JUST UNPACKED

A NEW SHIPMENT OF
SUMMER COSTUMES,

IN WHITE AND COLOURED MUSLIN,
GRASS LAWN, AND SILK AND LINEN.

Twenty different Colourings, New Materials,
fully Cut, in the new shape Skirt, with
Bodice piece and Sleeves.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE, FROM \$12 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THOMAS' HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, comfortably furnished, and most centrally situated, being in close proximity to the Banks and principal business places.

SPECIALLY REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

MACAO—HOTEL
(Late HING KEE HOTEL).

This FAVOURITE and LONG ESTABLISHED Hotel is situated on the SEA-FRONT commanding a MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the Harbour and adjacent islands, and is open to the COOL SOUTHERLY BREEZES in Summer.

The BED-ROOMS are LARGE, COOL, AIRY, WELL-VENTILATED and HAND-SOMELY FURNISHED. The CUISINE is EXCELLENT and under direct EUROPEAN supervision.

PIC-NIC, SHOOTING or BOATING parties specially catered for. A commodious and comfortable stern-wheel HOUSE-BOAT, with sleeping accommodation for six passengers and EVERY CONVENIENCE, is provided for the use of visitors AT REASONABLE RATES. A MILITARY BAND PLAYS in the Gardens, close to the Hotel, three times a week.

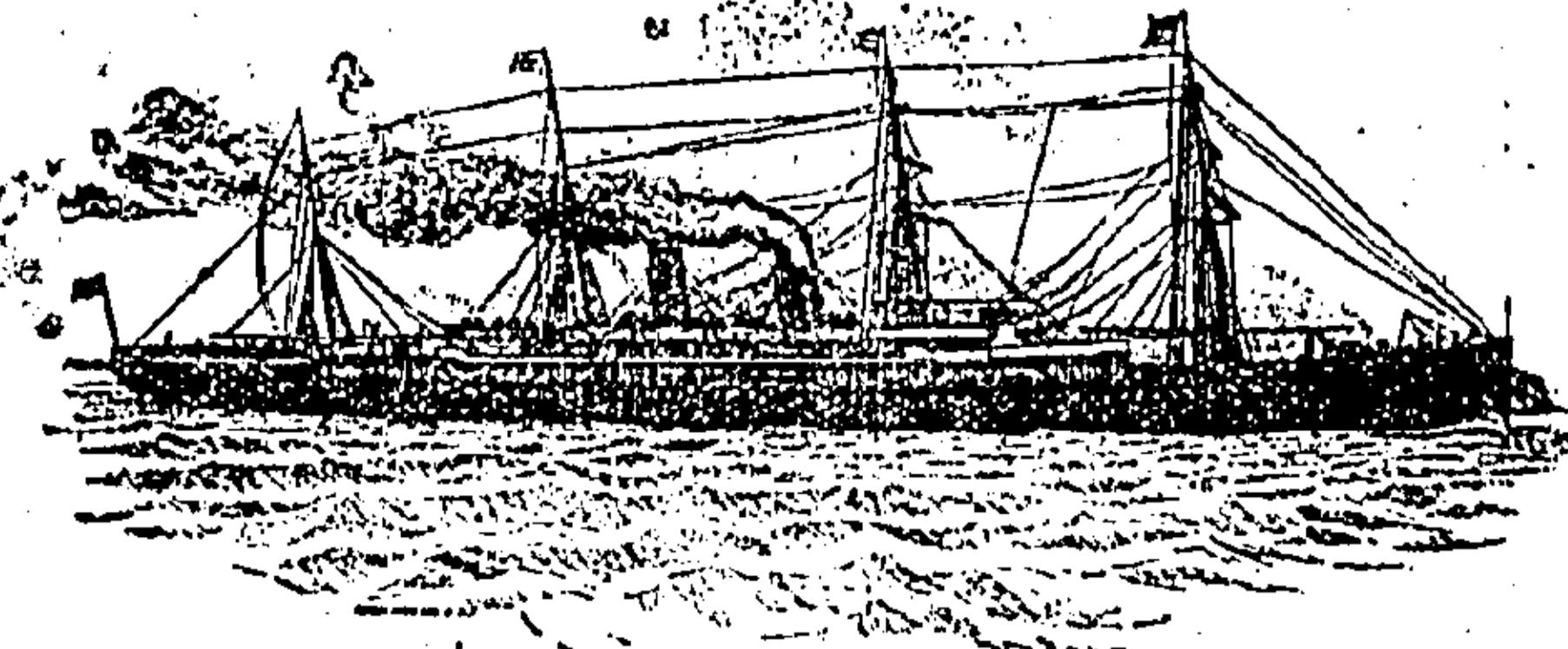
SEA BATHING.

STEAMERS to and from Macao, every MORNING and AFTERNOON.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor and Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [618]

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA,

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 4th August, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	FRIDAY, 14th August, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.
"DORIC"	TUESDAY, 1st September, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	TUESDAY, 8th September, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	SATURDAY, 26th September, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	SATURDAY, 3rd October, at Noon.
"KOREA"	TUESDAY, 13th October, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE O. & O. Company's Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 4th August, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (first-class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing, Parcel Package will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Points, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
"EMPERESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA"...	6,000 Tons.....	WEDNESDAY, 5th August.
"ATHENIAN".....	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 12th August.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"...	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th August.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"...	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd September.
"TARTAR".....	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 7th October.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"...	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st October.
"ATHENIAN".....	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 4th November.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"...	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 18th November.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"...	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th December.
"TARTAR".....	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 30th December.

THE magnificent "EMPERESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS) saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection in Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE in 97 Hours. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
OSTASIAATISCHER FRAUDTAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS OF THE LEBANON; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STREAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight.
BADENIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	12th August.	Freight.
Rördens.....	HAVRE, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	29th August.	Freight.
SITHONIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	12th Sept.	Freight and Passengers.
Hildebrandt.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	23rd Sept.	Freight.
KONIGSBERG.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	7th October.	Freight.
Mayer.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	about middle of August.	Freight.
von Döhren.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).		Freight.
ABESSINIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).		Freight.
ARABIA.....	NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL		Freight.
Balee.....			Freight.

For further particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN".....	2,363 tons.....	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN".....	2,336	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"PATSON".....	2,300	A. W. Dix.
"HAWKOW".....	3,073	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN".....	2,360	J. J. Lessius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at about 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and at about 6 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON daily at about 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and at about 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN".....	1,998 tons.....	Captain W. E. Clarke.
Do.	from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 A.M.	excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN".....	219 tons.....	Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.		

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING".....	562 tons.....	Captain R. D. Thomas.
"SAINAM".....	563	B. Branch.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [1357e]

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokoh

THE FIRE AT A BANGKOK PALACE.

A strange story is unfolded by a correspondent signing himself "A Palace Bird," who writes to the *Siam Free Press* on 13th July. He says—

Of the three accounts given in the local newspapers, concerning the recent deplorable fire at the Palace, permit me to say that though neither was an absolutely correct version, still yours has been the most accurate; though you may be sure we are not at all flattered that this should be so. In the first place it was, and still is, the intention of His Majesty to keep the extent of the damages caused by the calamitous fire a sealed letter, a far as the outside world is concerned; but, now, that you appear to have got hold of some details which cannot be refuted, I thought it just as well to give you the correct facts so far as they are known within the Palace.

In the first place the rumour that the fire originated, as stated in your contemporaries, through the breaking of electrical wires is absurd. The fire originated in the Treasure Room where candles and vessels of incense were removed. And it is thought that some of these, not having been thoroughly extinguished, set fire to the artificial flowers with which the candles were decorated and the numerous garlands and hangings that reached to the ceiling. This Phra Prang was stocked with very costly treasures consisting of much gold-leaf precious stones, jewellery and other very valuable gifts, being the offerings of the Kings, Princes and nobles for generations gone by. Besides these the gorgeous costumes, jewellery, and rich uniforms of the former Kings were placed there under the shadow of Lord Buddha; and very many gold images and reliques of great value taken from Wat of other countries, among which were some priceless ones taken in former times from Wat Angkor in the Kingdom of Cambodia. All these as well as volumes of rare manuscripts were destroyed; and altogether, according to those who well know, about 100,000 catties, or 800,000 taels, worth have been destroyed. Your report mentioned ten millions which was not far out; for I heard His Majesty say that he would not wish it for half his Kingdom. I never saw the King look so terrible and so sad as he did that night. And the great Angel sounded the last trumpet, a great terror could not have seized the inmates. Every one was trembling and no one dared to move until His Majesty gave directions. All the Queens ran out of bed screaming and clapping their hands; and strange as it may appear some of them had their beautiful necklaces and other valuable ornaments snatched from them in the confusion and excitement. It was then His Majesty gave orders to have all entrances bolted and locked, and guards stationed at all the doors. Some of those who were trying to extinguish the fire in the beginning got frightfully burned, and are now much disfigured. Others narrowly escaped with their lives, and the disaster is regarded as the most ill-omened, gloomiest, and costliest, that has ever happened in Siam; and I believe it is only the beginning of other great misfortunes. I admire your paper as it always speaks boldly and tells the truth, and I hope you will never give my name away as it would cost me my head. I write this account at a great risk; but I do it as a friend of my countrymen who have been so long deceived, thinking that everything is perfect. Now they will know that everything is not perfect even within the Royal Palace, which is exposed to fire and danger as the town outside, and I, for one, have no more faith in the power of the Phra Kao or Emerald Buddha, and I know of many others who share the same opinion. We all know that a good supply of water in case of fire, is better by far, than the "power" of Buddha who had to be rescued himself from the flames; and if our noble Queens can have their necklaces and other ornaments snatched away within the Palace grounds during a fire I personally believe that more is at the bottom of the fire than is seen at a glance. I could not say this to anybody, but I know that His Majesty will be sure to rend it, and I am sure it will lead to important discoveries. It is not the Wat they wanted to burn but the whole Palace and its surroundings, if what I am told is true.

Intimations.

CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

司公英華
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND
MANUFACTURERS.

THE Company's OFFICES are established
at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT
ROAD opposite DOUGLAS PIER.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [4143]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,
SOAP MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES, &c. &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [4146]

DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG,
(Lately Practicing with Dr. I. SAKATA),
DENTIST.

No. 26, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [4147]

GRIMAU'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned physician prescribes Grimaud's Matico as the most active aid at the same time the most inactive remedy in the treatment of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. These capsules, however, are not the incoherence of products. Matico

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

GRIMAU'S CO. Paris, sold by all Chemists

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the Exchange Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business, on MONDAY, the 3rd August. [903]

THE LONDON DRAPERY STORE, HONGKONG.

THE above will be opened as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made as an Establishment for the sale of

GENERAL AND FANCY DRAPERY GOODS

suitable for the climate, and will be fitted with the

NEWEST MODERN FIXTURES

AND FITTINGS

as now used in the Great Bon Marché of Paris and London.

Further particulars will be given later.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [9018]

DON'T BE LATE!!!

AMERICAN WATER MELONS!!

Are now just in season and beat everything in the market. Come quickly or else the season will be over.

CHING SHAN CHAN,
Central Market,

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [7776]

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

PIANO CLEARANCE SALE.

THIS SEASON'S PIANOS, as under, must be sold to make Room for New Stock, 100 Pianos to arrive about October.

SQUIRE (Owner's Property).....	Cost. Selling.
SCHIEDMEYER, Upright Grand.....	\$350
HOPKINSON.....	400
RUSSELL, Transposing.....	300
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD., Transposing.....	350
RUSSELL Transposing.....	500
APOLLO (Secondhand) Horizonal Grand.....	650
SPINETTE, Upright Grand.....	490
CHAMPION, Secondhand.....	675
KELLI, (Secondhand), Concert Upright Grand.....	800
NEED, (Secondhand), Upright Grand.....	450
R. BUNSON PIANO CO., LTD., Cottage.....	450
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD., Cottage.....	400
BROADWOOD.....	400
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD., Do.....	450
Do.....	450
BORD, Pianette, (Owner's property).....	300
ORCHESTRION.....	150
SCHIEDMEYER, (Secondhand).....	250
ROSENKRANZ.....	390
WERNER, Upright Grand (owner's property).....	450
RACHALS, (Secondhand).....	400

MUSIC CLEARANCE SALE.

Popular Songs, Piano and Violin Solos, Classical and Dance Music 3 copies for \$2. Song Folios containing over 100 songs by well known composers.....

Operas by Sullivan, deKoven, Planquette, etc. Slightly Soiled Scores.

Collections of Songs by Glover, Gatty, Rieckel, etc.

Musical Sketch Books, Pianoforte Recitations....

5 each.

DANCE ALBUMS, SONG FOLIOS, &c.

Also our Stock of SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS at reduced rates.

Clearance sale to 30th September only, to make room for new Stocks coming to hand.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [4145]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVAL CONTRACTOR

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,

SOAP MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES, &c. &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [4146]

DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG,

(Lately Practicing with Dr. I. SAKATA),

DENTIST.

No. 26, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [4147]

Intimations.

THE WORD OF HONOUR.

The men who do as they say; the things that prove to be what they were said to be, how cheering it is to come upon them. We all hate to be deceived; especially when the deception is intentional. But all men are not liars, even if David did say so in his haste. If they were society would be impossible. Everybody knows that business is based on credit, or faith. Millions are bought and sold daily on nothing more solid than the pledged promises of men,—not written, merely verbal. The Stock Exchanges are often called nests of gamblers, yet nowhere is a promise held in greater honour. Therefore when we say that the tried and effective remedy called

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

never deceives any who resort to it in hope of benefit and cure, we may expect to be believed. For this assurance is given on what it has done in the past in countless cases,—on its record. It is only recommended to accomplish what it was made to accomplish. Its action in Chlorosis, Anæmia, Scrofula, General Debility, Throat and Lung Troubles, Blood Impurities, etc. is "convincing." It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medical triumphs of the age. "Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by chemists here and everywhere. A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Intimations.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONG KONG EXCHANGE, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES, By Arrangement.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

INCLUDING—

BATTERIES, CHEMICALS,

LECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES, WIRE, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS.

Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical Work.

Trained Mechanics sent to Out-Ports to fit up installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS—2, ICE HOUSE ROAD,

For full Particulars, &c., &c., Apply to

W. STUART HARRISON,

A.M. INST. C.E., Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [20]

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists. Insist on Savaresse's.

TSU FAN DENTIST.

PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE

Next to the Hongkong Dispensary, 19, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1249c]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy used in the Continental Hospitals by Kroll, Rostan, and others, combine all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of this kind.

It is a remarkable and remarkable discovery.

Intimations.



WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES
FOR THE SUMMER.

PRICKLY
HEAT LOTION

One of our most popular preparations, which has stood the test of fifty years. Cools the skin and removes irritation at once.

RINGWORM
REMEDY

(TONG PANG CHONG)
An absolute specific for Ringworm and Dhoib Itch.

HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA

Try it in your bath and you will feel all the better for it. For cleansing silver-ware, jewellery, and clothing, it is without equal.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TELEPHONE NO. 256.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4th EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,
祥利廣
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM
FURNITURE;
ELECTRO-PLATED;
GLASS, and
CHINA WARES.
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF
FILTERS;
ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE-TURKISH TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES.
COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.
GOOD WORK.
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903.

1728d

CARMICHAEL AND
CLARKE,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
SHIPBUILDERS,
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong.
A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.

A. 1 Code,
Liebert Standard Code.
TELEPHONE, 232.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1903.

1355e

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in The "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MSS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional, the daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On application by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

pullers in the person of belittled architects' clerks is the product of an intelligent section of the Chinese community. There is sufficient public opinion in the well-directed intelligence of some of our leading Chinese fellow-citizens for them to recognise that, unlike the Government of their own country, the authorities of this British Colony are approachable by constitutional methods and will give heed to representations when made in season and with good reason. It is far too much to say that the community have to pay for their meter supply by the wan-ton wastefulness on the part of the Chinese. This random assertion remains to be conclusively proved. We take it the Chinese have as much right to expect, not in the matter of water alone but in every matter appertaining to the municipal privileges which they must enjoy by virtue of their contribution to the taxes of the Colony. When we come to consider this last question, the Chinese are in an overwhelming majority, and the fact must be recognised even though it may not always be pleasant to admit it, that they contribute quite three-quarters of the expenditure for the maintenance of the Colony on which the community as a whole thrive and have their being.

A VENATION TO SHIPPING.

So much has recently been said and written against the present system of storm warnings in Hongkong that it would appear difficult to raise further issues on the subject; yet we now hear that complaints have been made by shipping firms regarding the great inconvenience and loss of time and money entailed by reason of the native floating population hurrying away to Causeway Bay immediately a typhoon is notified in the China Sea or Pacific Ocean. It is well known that H. E. the Governor has decided to introduce the flag system, as at Shanghai, for the information of shipmasters, but without displacing the cone system at present in use, which is considered a better and safer system and is familiar to the local junk population. The Government have been asked to reconsider the decision; but if the drum and cone system is continued in its present form sampans people and lightermen will invariably abide by those signals and clear off to shelter immediately a typhoon is notified. In any case it would be some time before they could interpret the flag system, and as the natives are not accustomed to change their methods with any degree of haste they would still continue to be guided by the cone, drum or ball. The last few days have illustrated the necessity for a change. Although three typhoons have been hovering in the vicinity of the Colony only one approached within the 300 mile radius, but the harbour was deserted of smaller craft long before the black signal was hoisted. All work aboard ships was suspended, and when at length the boats ventured out on the waters, which had scarcely been ruffled, the owners demanded exorbitant rates to work cargo in consequence of the loss sustained during the time they were lying idle in Causeway Bay. What would happen if a typhoon signal was displayed for a week is better imagined than described; but certain it is that shipowners and shippers would sustain a very considerable loss on account of being unable to load or discharge cargo and put to sea on schedule time.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

INWARD parcels by s.s. *Valetta* are now ready for delivery.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS COMECE TODAY.

At LeMunyon's you can get the famous Follett Numbering Machine.—*Advertiser*.

THE French mail of the 30th June was delivered in London on the 30th July.

Two gunners from the Royal Artillery died yesterday at the Station Hospital. The funeral took place this afternoon.

FROM and after to-day the rate of postage for single newspapers for Canada will be two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.

THERE is no foundation for the statement, which has obtained currency, that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit India this autumn.

THE new Austrian battleship *Arpad*, which was recently launched at Trieste, is stated to have attained a speed of 20.12 knots per hour on her trial runs.

THE World's Fair Company has expended in actual cash \$8,500,000 gold up to the first of last month, as shown by the report of the Auditing Committee of the National Commission.

THE New York Consul reports a huge increase in the amount of American exports of cotton cloths to China. In 1892 they were only £80,000. In 1902 they were £1,000,000, and in 1903 over £2,000,000.

THE Shanghai method of punishing gamblers should be more effective than that in vogue in Hongkong. At the northern port these believers in "a quick road to fortune" get 300 blows without the option of a fine.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

LeMunyon has rubber stamp dater, the best kind.—*Advertiser*.

THE Swiss community of Shanghai are celebrating their national fete to-day.

It is notified elsewhere in this issue that, during the temporary absence of Mr. W. Keefo Hughes, or until further notice, Mr. A. C. Lowe will act as secretary to the Punjum Mining Co.

SIAM is giving up the wearing of khaki. According to the *Siam Observer*, the postal officials in that part of the world are attired in grey with white shoulder-straps. It is said, to look very well.

MR. George Meredith, the novelist, who has been ill for some weeks, has had a serious relapse, and his condition is considered critical. He is suffering from an internal complaint, and is only partially conscious.

A NATATRIAL fete was performed at Shanghai last Sunday by Messrs. P. Fowler and W. O. Lancaster, who swam from the Rowing Club pontoon off the Cosmopolitan Dock to Woosung Creek, a distance of over 12 miles, in 34 hours.

A EUROPEAN case of plague has occurred on the s.s. *Tientsin*, making the second case notified on that vessel. An Indian case is also reported from the mail steamer *Valetta*. Since January 1st 1,373 cases have been recorded.

SHIPBUILDING material to the estimated value of yen 893,430.88 has been expended by Japan in England between the months of January and June of the current year, according to the figures furnished by the Mitsu Bishi dockyard, of Nagasaki.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 3rd Burma Infy. on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, the 3rd inst., from 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

March 5 "Washington Post"
Overture "La Reine d'un jour" Adam Selection "Kitty Grey" Monkton Cerat Solo "Eine nacht in der schwiz" Ilse Selection "A Chinese Honey-moon" Talbot Valtz "Mon Secret" Mario Costa

WRITING under to-day's date, Messrs. Erich Gorg & Co. state:—As the depression in our market continues, in sympathy with state of affairs in the North, little in the way of business has come under our notice and there is consequently little of interest to chronicle. The rates on Shanghai have improved to Tls. 72½ for a T/T, and Tls. 72½ for a three days' sight Private Paper.

THEY have been a good deal of talk lately, says the *Foo-hoo Echo*, about cultivating silk in the neighbourhood and there is no apparent reason for its not being one of the industries of the province. The argument that if there had been the slightest chance of success with it we should have had it with us as a trade long ago, may or may not be good. Nobody seems to know whether it has ever been tried.

Sanford's library paste, the best on earth. Never spoils or gets dry. LeMunyon's, 31, Des Voeux Road.—*Advertiser*.

THE efforts made by the Municipal Bacteriologist since his arrival have resulted in the capture of one *anophelis*; the mosquito credited with being responsible for the dissemination of malaria and other unpleasant ailment; so says a correspondent, Singapore, has therefore, reason to rejoice. The Health Officer's staff generally is assisting in the capture of the troublesome insects.—*Straits Times*.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company have decided that after August 7 all their steamers engaged in the trade between Calcutta and London shall proceed direct from Gibraltar to London without calling at Plymouth; as they have done for many years past to disembark passengers who wished to avoid the delay attendant upon the journey up Channel. The change is attributable to the declining number of passengers who avail themselves of the service between Calcutta and Plymouth.

On the night of the 30th ult. two native women were walking along Cleverly Street with three young girls, ages, 12, 13, and 14 respectively, and a district watchman becoming suspicious followed them, and saw them entering the Hong On Chan emigration boarding house, 146, Des Voeux Road, Central. He reported the matter to an Inspector, and subsequently had them all taken to the Public Court, where it was stated that the two women and others had kidnapped the girls from Pakhoi and brought them into the Colony. His Worship pursued the case until next Tuesday, when Mr. Looker will appear for the defence—Ching Ming U, the master of the Hong On Chan boarding house, had to pay \$50 for failing to enter in his register the names, etc., of the three girls.

ON the 18th June, last, at 6 p.m., a coolie, named Chan Mun, had a quarrel with another native, called Ki I, near the Yaumati ferry wharf, regarding a bundle of clothing which had been lost. Ki I denied having seen the bundle, and Chan Mun subsequently asked him if he would like to have a smoke. It is alleged that Chan Mun then got behind him and thrust a knife into his right kidney. The wounded man chased him, shouting "Save life," but ultimately fell, and Chan Mun was subsequently taken to the Government Civil Hospital, and in a semi-dying state, he related the circumstances of the case. After six weeks' detention in the Hospital, he was dismissed on Friday last. Mr. Kemp, after hearing evidence, adjourned the case.

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AN American astronomer has propounded the startling theory that the sun is inhabited. He believes that away in the centre of the sun's brilliant crust, and far separated from it by a non-conducting atmosphere, lies a beautiful planet having all the more desirable characteristics of our own earth.

THE escaped convicts at Shanghai were still at large on 27th July. Rumours have it that they have been seen in Sizhi and Woosung. The only means by which they could have got away was by smuggling themselves on Chinese vessel. The names of the men are Langford, Ward, Brown and Konkel. Langford and Ward were convicted of burglary in July last year. Brown was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for piracy in September last.

A LARGE quantity of flowering plants, taken by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from Shanghai and Hongkong on her last voyage to the United States are said to have arrived at San Francisco in fine condition. The plants are intended for exhibition at the World's Fair to be held at St. Louis, Mo. These are said to form the first of a large consignment, that will be used for decorative purposes in all Chinese exhibits at the big exhibition.

Take your Kodak developing and printing to LeMunyon's, 31, Des Voeux Road.—*Advertiser*.

THE *Universal Gazette* learns that a Belgian Company has recently applied to the Waiwupu for sanction to construct an electric tramway between Peking and Tientsin. The applicants also offer to construct an electric tramway connecting Echo Park Palace with the Peking West gate free of charge if the Peking-Tientsin line be sanctioned by Imperial Decree. The proposal, it is further reported, has been referred by the Waiwupu to Viceroy Yuan Shikai for report.

THE half-yearly report of the directors of the Grand Hotel, Yokohama shows that the net profit for that period, including balance brought forward from December 31st, 1902, and after providing general expenses, Directors and Auditor's fees, bonus to Manager, and sundry creditors, and after writing off bad or doubtful debts, is yen 89,010.67, which it is proposed to apply as follows:—In payment of dividend of yen to per share for the half year, yen 5,000.00; for depreciation, yen 40,513.97; carried forward to new account yen 24,098.67.

SOME of our sanitary inspectors should pay a visit to Robinson Road and perch on the barricade of granite rocks near Stonehenge where coolie matsheds have been erected. If they do not discover an abominable stench, which could not be beaten for density or strength either in the slums of East London or the dens of Amoy, it is time they turned their attention to another line of business. It is a nuisance which should be abated without delay, and the contractor responsible for the coolies taught the rudiments of sanitation.

LADY readers will be interested in an advertisement appearing in another column announcing that Madam Flint has removed to the Connaught Hotel, first floor, where she is opening up, on a more extensive scale, dressmaking and millinery parlours. In order to make room for the new stock a clearance sale will be held on the 5th instant, and six days' later Madam Flint leaves for Paris, and will return with new goods for the ball and race seasons. Ladies desirous of securing special goods from the French capital should arrange with Madam Flint without delay.

Orders by mail promptly attended to when sent to LeMunyon, P. O. B. 368.—*Advertiser*.

COUNT Lamsdorff, the Imperial Chancellor, to whom the Czar expressed his mind in no halting terms on the subject of the Kishineff massacre, is stated to have sent in his resignation more than five weeks ago, but the Czar, in refusing to accept it, insisted upon his keeping his Ministerial colleagues under better control. This the Chancellor is understood to have said he could not do, owing to intrigue, not only in the Government, but in the Palace itself, and he suggested that the Czar himself should dismiss two of the Ministers. It is asserted that, unless other counsels prevail, some sensational developments will take place at no distant date.

JAPAN is evidently resolved to take advantage of South Africa as a field of commercial enterprise. It has sent a special commissioner to the Transvaal, whose duty it will be to create a market for the silks and lacquer, in which Japan excels. He has taken with him a quantity of finely-finished articles in the hope of attracting appreciation; and he has instructions to do all he can to encourage South African patronage. Hitherto the amount of the Japanese trade with South Africa has been confined to a very few thousands per annum. A correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* has been told that the hope is now entertained at Tokio, that with the friendly sympathy of the British authorities it will increase rapidly.

IN connection with the proposed increase of the Asiatic squadron of the United States, the Shanghai correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* says a curious story was told him the other day by a British naval officer. A few months ago, while there was an unusually large gathering of foreign war-ship in Kobe harbour, one of the best gunners of H.M.S. *Barfleur* disappeared. As he could not be found despite a most rigorous search it was conjectured that he had been drowned, and he was entered in the log-book as dead. It was afterwards discovered that he had enlisted in an American battleship, having succumbed to an offer of £100 down and three times the pay he was receiving in the British Navy.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

The Sugar Convention Bill.

London, 30th July.

After an animated debate the Sugar Convention Bill passed the second reading by 224 to 144. Mr. Asquith was the principal speaker.

Anti-Food-Taxation Meeting.

A mass meeting of citizens has been held in London, at which it was resolved to protest against the taxation of food, and Mr. Chamberlain's proposals were condemned.

LATER.

Discontent in Russia.

Fresh symptoms are constantly showing themselves in Russia, pointing to a widespread movement, which is almost revolutionary, among the working classes.

The labourers at Mikhailovo in the Caucasus having struck and obstructed the railway, the troops charged, killing ten and wounding eighteen. A similar outbreak has occurred at Odessa, and strikers at Baku have ignited the Petroleum works, destroying seventy boretowers.

LAAD SALES.

The opening of the New Territory continues across the Government having notified two further sales of property at Ping Shan, where lots of 4,000 square feet and 10,000 square feet are to be disposed of at the offices of the Public Works Department on the 17th instant. The first of these lots carries with it an annual crown rent of \$8, and the purchaser will have to expend on the property a sum of not less than \$300 in rateable improvements. The up-
set price is \$98, or two cents per square foot. The other lot, of 10,000 square feet, is subject to an annual rent of \$8, and \$5,000 will have to be expended on it in rateable improvements. The up-
set price is at the same rate, viz., \$20, or two cents per square foot.

MORE BURGLARS AT KOWLOON.

Early on Thursday morning robbers effected an entrance into the house of Messrs. A. Wright and Lang Chee at Kowloon, and departed with money and jewelry to the value of \$800. The previous night Mr. Lang Chee left his coat, containing a gold watch, chain and nuggets, a pair of gold spectacles, a silver pencil and a purse, containing about \$2 on a chair near the balcony, and on awaking in the morning found the coat in a corner of the balcony and the articles missing. The thieves, who must have entered the building by means of the scaffolding which surrounded the house, are still at large.

THE POLLARD COMEDY COMPANY.

Mr. Charles Pollard's business manager is in town to arrange the details in connection with the opening of the new farce Comedy Company. Mr. Pollard's experience in the part with theatrical ventures seems likely to help him to success with the present organization. An extensive knowledge of the wants of theatre-goers of the East has been of great service in selecting the present Company, and his past work should be sufficient guarantee for the coming players and plays. So with a bright and clever Company and an unusually extensive repertoire success should be assured. The list of plays includes the following:—*My Friend from India; Tom, Dick, and Harry; Why Smith left Home; What Happened to Jones; What became of Parker; My Soldier Boy, etc.* The reserved seats will be available for selection on Tuesday next.

GERMAN AND JAPANESE TRADE IN CHINA.

Following the recent announcement of the appointment of twenty-six new German Consuls for our colonies comes a Foreign Office report on Nanking in China, which strikingly illustrates how feeble are our commercial methods as compared with Germany. Although 57 per cent. of the shipping is British, and new railways are to be built and capitalised by British companies, not a single British merchant has yet established himself at the port of Nanking, while German houses have native agents stationed there, supervised by visits from members of the firms. The English manufacturers content themselves with flooding the Consulates with catalogues and price lists which no one can read. Japanese business, however, is making enormous strides at every other nation's expense; their success is due to the very careful way in which, with the assistance of their Government, they study the Chinese market, and supply exactly the kind of luxuries the people want at a price to suit every pocket. Although Japan is not generally known as a wine-producing country, Japanese champagne is greatly in demand by local mandarins, who can become quite agreeably exhilarated at the low price of 1s. per bottle. *Manchester Dispatch.*

COLONIAL Governors naturally meet with many out-of-the-way adventures, but one of the most extraordinary incidents on record befell Sir G. W. Des Voeux when he was Governor of Fiji. He was voyaging at the time from Sydney to that Pacific group, and had gone to bed early. He was suddenly aroused from blissful dreams by something heavy falling upon him. It turned out to be an escaped sheep that had been chased all over the steamer, and had finished up its wild career by rushing into the Viceregal cabin and jumping into the Viceregal bunk. *Exchange.*

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—
G. Girault.

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, July 27th, 1903.

A FIRE.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a raw medicine store a short distance east of the steamer wharfs. Four or five shops were burned at a quantity of medicines destroyed. The hand pumps responded promptly, and the pumping station soon had water playing on the fire. That many more houses were not destroyed is due to the way in which the men worked the pumps and the hose.

A THIEF CAUGHT.

For some time a thief has been at work on Shamien. Umbrellas have disappeared mysteriously. A day or two ago a gentleman on Shamien saw Chinaman with an umbrella over his head which he recognized. Then he noticed his wife's umbrella under the same man's arm. He spoke to the Chinaman and said "Friend, you have my umbrella." "Yes," replied the Chinaman, "your boy told me to take your umbrella to you as you had forgotten it." The umbrellas were handed over and the Chinaman immediately disappeared. Later the same man was caught in a house and handed over to the police. He will stay a while in a place where umbrellas are not needed.

LEPERS GIVING TROUBLE.

Some lepers who live in boats about Canton have been giving trouble. Complaints have been laid before the officials that these lepers are capturing women and girls and detaining them in their boats for immoral purposes. The soldiers will not arrest the lepers and the officials do not know what to do with them.

TIEN'SIA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

23rd July.

The past week has been one of emotions and farewells. The opening and consecration of the new church on Sunday was a great event in the lives of many here, and a great strain on all concerned, as not only was the service a very long and impressive one, but it was involved the close of one faithful ministry and the beginning of another, it being Mr. Hill's last Sunday in Tientsin. He and his family, with a large party of friends, all going home via Tientsin, left Tientsin by river at daylight this morning for Chefoo where they catch a steamer for Dalny and entrain there. If that is nothing occurs between now and then to stop them, I have always had my doubts as to whether this party will get through at all, or without some difficulty, and news from all directions indicates matters are coming to a climax. There is now little or no disguise in the movement of troops into and out of Manchuria, the treacherous being of course to concentrate at Port Arthur and along the Yalu. If there is much longer delay in ascertaining Russia's, or is it England's intentions, the situation will be rendered much more difficult for Japan. All the Russian posts along the Yalu and in Lioutung are being strengthened by small detachments of infantry, cavalry and artillery; such as 2,500 infantry, 3,500 cavalry and 540 artillery at Liayang and Fengtun; 100 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 50 artillery to Antung, etc. etc. The small camps at Yikou and Shanhakwan have been transported via Chingwantaio to Port Arthur within the past three days. Meanwhile, in Peking nothing has been done, presumably because there is nothing more to do, Russia having secured all she required before the Conference. We no longer hear of secret concavies between the Russian Minister and Prince Ching, but on the contrary, we are told M. Lassar has not been near the Wai Wu Pu since his return to the capital, which is in itself full of significance.

On Monday last the Council and Community gave a dinner to the Municipal Engineer (until lately also Secretary), Mr. A. W. Harvey Bellingham, who has, for the past fifteen years, been so closely identified with Tientsin's Municipal life, and has never had a holiday of any duration throughout that time. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, evincing the sincerity of the expressions of admiration, respect and affection felt for both Mr. Bellingham and his wife, both of whom were indefatigable during the Siege, and are noted for a generous hospitality and kindness which will make them sadly missed in Tientsin during their year's absence. They leave to-night for Shanghai and go home via Canada and America in a leisurely way, and expect to reach England about the end of October.

An impression prevails in Peking that the Empress, with an idea to move the capital to Kalgan in Honan, because she has ordered the Palace there to be kept in order, also the ferry boats on the road. The truth is that both the Palace there and at Paoingfu are being kept ready because the whole of the Chinese are in a holy terror about the possible war with Japan, which they firmly believe will affect China in some way, and the Court is taking the precaution this time of having a nice place to run to. I think there is nothing more in it.

The Princely House here is having a large new godown built and some handsome two-storyed premises for the native staff just behind the bong. It is projected later on to replace the present rather primitive bungalow office by a proper two-storyed building with rooms for a junior mess above. The offices in Peking are also being rebuilt.

There is a report current, and I am trying to ascertain its truth, that Mr. Wynne is going back to India. He was not expected to be here permanently, but lately people have fancied he might relinquish his Indian appointment in favour of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, but it seems possible that his expectation may be disappointed.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—
G. Girault.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The "Money" column of the last number of the *Telegraph* contains comments on the universal stagnation in the Stock Exchange which are peculiarly applicable to the condition of the local share market. We make the following extracts:

The Stock Exchange cannot live on mere investment business. Unless there is some speculative activity there will continue to be constant grumblings about idle markets and "nothing doing." Undoubtedly the half-year that has just closed has suffered cruelly from universal stagnation, and there have been so many disappointments that speculations seem dead; but for that very reason it is more than likely that when the time comes it will run away from a good many of those who are now too timid to take advantage of the present low level of prices though they will feel very disengaged when they see prices gradually rising higher and higher whilst they are without stock.

AMERICANS.

The general feeling is that Yankees are to blame for the almost universal stagnation and depression. A short while ago it was customary to speak in exaggerated terms of American wealth and American work, American management, American methods, American smartness, energy, shrewdness and pluck. Now we have rushed to the other extreme, and to dub anything "American" is to damn it at once. This is not wise. My readers will do me the justice to admit that I stood against the crowd in warning my readers against putting money into Yankees when they were all "a-boon," but I venture to think that it is the extreme pessimism of to-day as exaggerated as the extreme optimism of yesterday. Even if there should be a regular smash in America it ought not to involve any serious trouble here, and it would give us all rare opportunities of buying back at a low price many of the securities which we hold at a higher level. Meanwhile we may be quite certain that America is not played out any more than England is, and there are still plenty of things in which we may very prudently "take a leaf out of the book" of our trans-Atlantic cousins.

RAUB GOLD MINE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth annual meeting of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co. Ltd. was held at the registered office, Queen Street, Brisbane, on Thursday, June 11th. Mr. James Forsyth M.L.A. was voted to the chair.

The Chairman regretted that Mr. De Burgh Persse (chairman of directors) was unable to be present owing to temporary indisposition, from which he hoped he would soon recover. In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, he stated he would like to briefly comment on one or two matters that had occurred during the past year. One of these had been a change of management at Raub. Mr. Waters, the late mining manager, having been offered a position in Charters Towers, tendered his resignation, and it became necessary to reconsider the question of management. Mr. Persse having visited Singapore and London, was instrumental in procuring the services of the present manager, Mr. Warnford Lock. In making the selection of Mr. Lock, he felt perfectly confident that the company had not only got the very best man available, but also one who takes a more than ordinary interest in making the future of Raub an unqualified success. Mr. Lock before leaving England selected Mr. Martin as his mine manager, and he had pleasure in stating that Mr. Martin had proved an excellent subordinate to Mr. Lock. As to the work that has been done during the past year at Raub, he could not do better than refer the shareholders to the extremely able report furnished by the general manager. A scheme was now in progress by which it was hoped that the company would be able to test the existence of gold at a depth. So far, no very deep sinking has been done at Raub, but the latest news that payable gold had been discovered at the 340 foot level in Bukit Koman was extremely satisfactory. Matters generally had been somewhat disheartening during the past year. The yield of gold per ton had fallen off considerably, but it was satisfactory to note that under the present management this fall had not been lost sight of, and that Mr. Lock had succeeded in cutting down expenses so as to keep well within the limit of gold won. He hoped that, at the next meeting, a more favourable report would be presented to the shareholders, who, at the same time, could rest assured that the directors would do all in their power to make matters turn out successfully.

Mr. Scott seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors—the Hon. R. Philip, Messrs. De Burgh Persse, James Forsyth, and G. F. Scott, also the auditor Mr. T. A. Bond were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to Mr. W. Lock and the staff terminated the proceedings.

THE *Spartiate*, first-class cruiser, Captain A. G. Tate, on 30th June steamed into Portsmouth Harbour, on her arrival from Hongkong. She took home the paid-off crew of the *Ocean*, with time-expired men from ships on the China and Mediterranean stations. Her Belleville boilers worked satisfactorily, and both in regard to speed and coal consumption good results were obtained. During the run home from Gibraltar, which lasted 60 hours, the ship made a 48 hours' full-power test, in which she averaged a speed of 20 knots. On the voyage out, and home she consumed 8,000 tons of coal. The *Spartiate* will be retained in commission, with care and maintenance parties, and after necessary repairs, will receive a full complement of officers and men at Devonport, and take part in the manoeuvres.

There is a report current, and I am trying to ascertain its truth, that Mr. Wynne is going back to India. He was not expected to be here permanently, but lately people have fancied he might relinquish his Indian appointment in favour of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, but it seems possible that his expectation may be disappointed.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—
G. Girault.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Writing under yesterday's date, Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:

Since our last report, business has remained very dull, but now that the money market appears to be getting somewhat easier in the North, we may expect to see an improvement before long. The settlement which was, however, not a heavy one passed off quite satisfactorily.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, has advertised its ordinary half-yearly meeting for the 24th August. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 24th proximo, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, paid an interim dividend of 15/- per share on the 27th instant.

The Shanghai Put and Paper Company, Limited, has declared an interim dividend of Tls. 5 per share payable on the 15th proximo.

An interim dividend of 7 per cent. for the half year ending 30th June last is payable in Shanghai to-day by the Shanghai Gas Company, Limited.

Banks.—Throughout the period under review Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled weak at \$68 and shares can probably be had at a reduction. The London rate is up to \$64 to \$70.

Exchanges.—An improvement is to be noted, and we quote to-day on India at Rs. 13 1/2 London at Sh. 1/2d.

unfavourable advices from Shanghai of a limited demand, and the anxiety of importers to quit in the present rising exchange, a moderate business has transpired, and prices show a general decline of dollars one to three, and up to \$5 in special instances owing to hasty sales.

Out of the sales specified in this report, about 3,500 bales are sold to arrive. A moderate business has transpired, and prices show a decline of \$1 at 3, low rates have failed to induce further business. No. 16 move slowly at a decline of \$1 1/2 to 2 per bale.

The demand has run on No. 12s chiefly, and stock is almost exhausted. No. 10s in general is attracting the largest attention at declining rates. No. 6s and 8s are out of favour and are not wanted. The market closes steadily. Sales during the past fortnight consist of about 3,325 bales of No. 10s, 1,850 bales of No. 12s, 275 bales of No. 16s and 1,050 bales of No. 20s in all about 6,500 bales. Arrival steamer *Kagoshima*, *Amur*, *Kunisaki*, *Nansong*, *Tien-tsin*, and *Yeddo* about 6,500 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and Northern Ports about 3,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 5,000 bales.

Local Productions.—About 160 bales of No. 10s at 102, and 150 bales of No. 12s at \$107 at 6 charged hands.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales of 450 bales of No. 20s at \$130 at 132 are reported in the market.

Exchanges.—An improvement is to be noted, and we quote to-day on India at Rs. 13 1/2 London at Sh. 1/2d.

FREIGHT.

Since the report of a week ago, the bulk of the settlement has been confined to charters to load rice from Saigon to Philippine ports. No less than five German steamers have been engaged, besides a French boat of 710 tons.

The respective rates are as follows:—24, 25, 25, 28, and 29 cents for steamers of the following tonnage: 1,252, 982, 1,146, 822, 939, and 710 tons. Coal freight.—Moji to Saigon has commanded \$170 per ton for a vessel of 1,201 tons. Moji, Karatsu or Kuchinotzu to Singapore \$115 per ton. A British steamer (1,188 tons) has been engaged for one voyage from Karatsu to Singapore at \$20 per ton. Three German steamers have been booked for Hongkong loading, as follows:—1 of 903 tons to Chinkiang at \$240 per ton; 1 of 1,103 and 1 of 1,184 to Hongkong at 1.65 per ton, 22 cents per picul is the fixed rate for a British steamer from Newchwang to Canton. Sugar freights are limited to three vessels, viz., 1 of 903 tons, Moji to Hongkong, at 25 cents per picul; 1 of 1,145 tons Sourabaya to Hongkong, 90,000 in full. A British steamer 1,282 tons 2 ports N. C. Java to 1 or 2 ports Japan 37 1/2 and 40 cents per picul.

Refineries.—China Sugars have risen to \$94 and are wanted at the rate. Luzons are firmer and have inquiries at \$10.

Minings.—Punjoms are wanted at \$2.10.

The result of the Raub crushing for the current month is 730 ounces melted gold from 2,900 tons of stone. Shares are asked for at \$18, but there are none offering except at an advance.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong Docks continue weak and are now quoted at \$213. Fathams have hardened and have been dealt in at the improved rate of Tls. 159. Kowloon Wharfs remain in demand at \$88. Hongkong Wharfs are still offering at Tls. 280.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been placed at \$155 ex the interim dividend of \$6 paid on the 28th instant. Shanghai Lands are to be had at Tls. 105. Hongkong Hotels have again been booked at \$150, and more shares can be placed. Orient Hotel continues on the rise and have probable buyers at \$1. Astor House Hotels are quiet and can be obtained at \$30. Humphreys' Estate have been bought at \$12. China Proprietors are steady with sales at \$9.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are in request at \$15. Laou-Kung-Mows have been disposed of at Tls. 40.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras have been fixed in the North at 11s. 5d.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements continue in demand at \$24. A. S. Watsons have again changed

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Glenfalloch, Br. s.s., 1,434, Bainbridge, 31st July.—Singapore 26th July, Gen.—Joo Tek Seng.
Ayr, Br. s.s., 1,956, Gibson, 31st July.—Kuratu 25th July, Coal.—M. B. K.
Dott, Nor. s.s., 630, Gremie, 31st July.—Bangkok 23rd July, Rice.—Kin Tye Lung, Progress, Gen. s.s., 628, Bremer, 31st July.—Touron 29th July, Gen.—J. & Co.
Firth of Beadly, Br. s.s., 1,168, Decent, 31st July.—Hamburg via Port Said and Colombo 31st May, Gen.—Order.
Lawada, Br. s.s., 3,269, Henderson, 1st Aug.—Raungoo via Penang and Singapore 18th July, Gen.—J. & Co.
Lothian, C. M. Co., Aug. 26

Steamers Expected.			
Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Nankin	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 2
Chingwo	Moj	C. M. Co.	Aug. 2
Nanchang	Chefoo	B. & S.	Aug. 2
Gregory Apca	Singapore	D. S. & Co.	Aug. 3
Capri	Singapore	C. & Co.	Aug. 3
H'kong Yat	Shanghai	P. M. Co.	Aug. 4
Kiautschou	Singapore	M. & Co.	Aug. 4
Bombay Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Aug. 4
Prinz Heinrich	Shanghai	M. & Co.	Aug. 5
Indrapura	Japan	P. & A. Co.	Aug. 12
City of Peking	San Francisco	P. M. Co.	Aug. 13
Lyra	Victoria	T. B. T. Co.	Aug. 15
Emp. of India	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Aug. 16
Lothian	San Francisco	C. M. Co.	Aug. 26

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.			
San Joaquin	at Kowloon Dock.		
U.S.A.T. Ingalls	"	"	"
H. M. S. Whiting	"	"	"
Kwong Hing	"	"	"
Miner	"	"	"
Boieldien	"	Cosmopolitan	"

Vessels in Port.

STRANGERS.

Anping Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,053, Goto, 30th July.—Swatow 29th July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Athenian, Br. s.s., 2,440, Robinson, 26th July.—Vancouver 29th June, and Shanghai 22nd July, Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Benield, Br. s.s., 1,481, Clark, 29th July.—Yokohama and Shanghai 26th July, Gen.—C. L. & Co.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, Muhle, 26th July.—Sardan 20th July, Gen.—M. & Co.

Chowta, Ger. s.s., 1,112, Textor, 30th July.—Bangkok 24th July, Rice.—B. & S.

Clara Jelben, Ger. s.s., 1,714, Hendrix, 30th July.—Hoilow 29th July, Gen.—J. & Co.

Crown of Aragon, Br. s.s., 1,300, Darwood, 29th July.—Moj 22nd July, Coal.—Gilman & Co.

Devonshire, Br. s.s., Coull, 29th July.—Cardiff 13th June, and Port Said 18th, Coal.—Admiralty.

Emma Luyken, Ger. s.s., 1,110, Martens, 20th July.—Penang 9th July, Singapore 12th, and Hoilow 19th, Gen.—E. A. T. Co.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, Archibald, R.N.R., 27th July.—Vancouver, B. C. 6th July, and Shanghai 25th, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Gaelic, Br. s.s., 2,691, Finch, R.M.R., 25th July.—San Francisco 27th June, Honolulu 4th July, Yokohama 17th, Kobe 12th, Nagasaki 20th, and Shanghai 23rd, Mails and Gen.—O. S. S. Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,18, Ronch, 30th July.—Fochow 26th July, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 29th, Gen.—L. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 86, Pannier, 30th July.—Haptong and Hoilow 29th July, Gen.—A. R. M.

Hunan, Br. s.s., 1,143, Frazier, 30th July.—Hilo 25th July, Sugard Hemp—B. & S.

Ingalls, Am. s.s., 1,347, Harrison, 19th July.—Manila, P. I. via Mauban 7th July, Ballast.—Order.

Iyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,918, Butler, 29th July.—Settle 21st July, and Shanghai 26th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kampen, Fr. s.s., 312, Bayay, 25th July.—Saigon 21st July, Rice.—Wing Seng.

Lyceemoon, Ger. s.s., 1,238, Lehmann, 31st July.—Canton 31st July, Gen.—S. & Co.

Namsing, Br. s.s., 2,591, Payne, 27th July.—Calcutta 16th July, Penang 18th, and Singapore 22nd Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Pakhoi, Br. s.s., 1,249, Shaw, 27th July.—Canton 27th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Pompey, Am. s.s., 1,200, Range, 28th May.—Manila, P. I. 25th May, Ballast.—U. S. Government.

Shantung, Ger. s.s., 1,000, Engelhart, 30th July.—Fochow 28th July, Ballast.—Mr. Geo. McBain.

Suisang, Br. s.s., 1,776, Young, 28th July.—Java 19th July, Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Taiin, Ger. s.s., 1,063, Menzell, 20th June.—Mauritius via Singapore 14th June, Gen.—E. A. T. Co.

Tientsin, Br. s.s., 2,555, Kenwick, R.N.R., 26th July.—Bombay 10th July, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Valetta, Br. s.s., 2,973, Palmer, 31st July.—Jembay 3rd July, and Singapore 26th, Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Boieldien, Fr. 14, 1,542, Harong, 24th June.—New York 15th Dec., Kerosine.—S. O. Co.

Columbia, Am. sch., 772, Sprague, 27th Mar.—B. & S.

Grosvener, Br. br., 516, Roga, 14th June.—Mauritius 16th Jan., Sugar.—A. & Co.

Pierre Anonine, Fr. br., 1,740, Reigene, 1st Apr.—New York 3rd Oct., Oil.—Order.

Prince Albert, Norw. ship, 1,498, Hansen, 10th June.—Fremantle 29th Apr., Sandal Wood.—Gilman & Co.

Vale of Doon, Sarawak br., 669, Pedersen, 27th July.—Rajang 11th July, Timber.—W. & Co.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:

Macao—Per Wingchau, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.

Nahntao—Per Talle, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.

Canton—Per Fatshan, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.

Shan-hai—Per Lyceemoon, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.

Amoy—Per Glenfalloch, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Fouchow—Per Anping

Maru, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.

Kumchuk and Samshui—Per Tungtong

2nd inst., 9 A.M.

Canton—Per Hankow, 3rd inst., 7.30 A.M.

Macao—Per Hungshau, 3rd inst., 9 A.M.

Macao—Per Wingchau, 3rd inst., 9 A.M.

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Anderson, Mr.	Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.
Anton, A. S.	Katsch, E. A.
Barrett, E. G.	Leggatt, E. A.
Black, Mr. and Mrs.	Lewis, A. R.
Boggs, Mr. & Mrs. R.	Liddell, Mr. and Mrs.
Bonner, E. A.	Macgowan, R. J.
Bowers, Dr.	Marriott, Dr. A.
Brown, W. S.	Mast, Sydney
Buck, Hart	McGowan, Mr. E.
Burton, H. J.	Mathis, A.
Clarke, W. G.	McTean, T. P.
Colson, F. T.	McCleasy, C.
Coulson, C. II.	Miller, P. L.
Davidson, R. W. C.	Murphy, Mr. and Mrs.
Dean, G.	Osborn Mrs. F.
Derbyshire, J. H.	Ostrander, A. T.
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs.	Palmer, G. F.
J.	Parfitt, W.
Downing, T. C.	Pattie, J. A.
Edwards, F. W.	Pick, Dr.
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A.	Pitt, W.
Emerson, A.	Potts, W. H.
Fisher, H. G.	Reid, H. J.
Forsyth, Capt. G. A.	Richards, W. M.
Garrett, Capt.	Scott, C.
Glover, C.	Somerville, Mr. A.
Greenwood, D. A. W.	Thomas, C. B.
Hall, Capt. T.	Thomas, J. A.
Haughton, W. B.	Thomson, Dr. J. C.
Hayton, J. T.	Walton, Capt. A. N.
Hill, L. D.	Watkins, C. A.
Hooper, Mr. and Mrs.	Woolmer, Mr. and Mrs.
Howard, Thos.	Wright, Mr. and Mrs.
Ieley, Rev. F.	G. Gordon
Jackson, H. T.	Jackman, H. T.

TO-MORROW.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral:—Communion, 7 a.m.

Matins, 11 a.m., Evensong, 5.45 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis Church, Wanchai:—Mass (Chin. a.m., (Port). 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road:—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point:—Mass, 8 a.m.

Westleyan Methodist Church:—Services, 10.30 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.

Union Church:—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.

Queen's Road West.

Matins 11 a.m., Venie, Hopkins; Te Deum

Lawes; Jubilate, Gregory; Hyms, 53, 434

268, and 219, Kyrie, Turkestan.

Holy Communion 12.15 p.m.

Evensong 6.30 p.m., Magnificat, Hawes;

Benedic, 268, Hyms, 261, 170, 595, and 55.

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**R. G. HECKFORD,
MANAGER.**

July 25th.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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BIRTH.

On the 29th July, at 13, Albany Road, Hongkong, the wife of Mr. A. PIERRE MARIVY, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(29th July.)

A private telegram received at this office on the 26th instant gave us the first indication that the result of the Asiatic Labour Commissioners' recent visit to Hongkong was about to be made the subject of considerable comment in London. To-day we publish a Reuter's telegram which, for the past twenty-four hours, has been the subject of much speculation and considerable investigation on the part of interested individuals who have conducted for the supply of coolie labour for South Africa on the occasion of Messrs. Skinner and Noyes' visit here about two months ago. It will be recalled that these two gentlemen came to the Far East as a special commission of inquiry in regard to the securing of Chinese for the Transvaal mines. While at Vancouver they made inquiries into the employment of Chinese in the mines and in other work there. Speaking of the Chinese, Mr. Skinner remarked that they appear to be good workmen, but they will not be able to form any real opinion of them till they have seen them at work in large numbers, and in similar work to that for which they are required in the Transvaal. From Vancouver the Commissioners proceeded to Hongkong en route to the Malay Peninsula, where they had an opportunity of seeing the Chinese working in the extensive tin mines of the Federated States and neighbouring places. What was the impression formed by the Commissioners from their personal investigation of the men required for South Africa, working in similar conditions in the Federated Malay States will probably be best learnt from a review

of the labour position which Sir G. Farrar is reported to have given at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg, on 18th June. Advices had been received, it was stated, from the Chamber's Asiatic Labour Commissioner, Mr. Skinner, from China, in which he stated that he had visited California, and had found the Chinese were the best workers in the world, being docile, willing and obedient. An agitation was proceeding in San Francisco for the importation of 100,000 indentured Chinese into California for the extension of railroads, and an investigation into the proposal was being held. Regarding Japanese, Mr. Skinner advised that they would be willing to enter into a five years' contract at Kaffir wages, but Mr. Skinner favoured the Chinese, and reported that the charges brought against them had been greatly exaggerated. This opinion, might be supplemented by those of Mr. C. G. Warnford Luck, general manager of the Raub Gold Mining Co., who wrote in his last report that "underground, the Chinaman, taken all round, has absolutely no rival. He is hard-working and enduring beyond any other race—white, brown, or black—in this climate; he gives many evidence of ingenuity, and his love of gambling makes him prefer piecework. He has his faults, of course, * * * But his work is astonishingly cheap, especially if a little patience and trouble be taken to instruct him. No better evidence of the capabilities of these Chinese miners could be wanted than the way in which they carried out the work of straightening and re-timbering Komani Shaft, under condition that the white miners would not face." Returning to Hongkong, Mr. Skinner made it a point to communicate with the most reputable firms—both British and foreign—in the Colony with a view to obtain offers from them for the supply of coolie labour to the extent of from one hundred to two hundred thousand men. Tenders have been made, although one British firm declined to submit an offer under contract. They hold that the facility for obtaining a large number of coolies was somewhat doubtful unless touting was resorted to by the headmen who might have to take recourse to measures for securing emigrants from the interior which would at once be open to grave objection on the score of perfectly free emigration. This appears to be a generally conceded belief. It is thought that no difficulty will arise in connection with the first batch of some five or eight hundred who will be required to proceed to their destination as a sort of "trial" lot. But subsequently recruits may not be so easy to obtain, granting that the great difficulties which will undoubtedly be met with the Chinese officials in the recruiting territories are satisfactorily overcome. From one tendering firm upon whom our representative called this morning, we learnt that the offer of 775. 6d. per month is far too low to make it tempting for supplies of labour from this side. The net rate of £3. 17s. 6d. would be satisfactory enough but for the inclusion of food and transport which have to be deducted from wages. The offer is regarded as an extremely venturesome one and which firms of high standing would not care to make. The importation of Chinese labour now for the South African mines seems, however, practically assured. There has naturally been a great deal of hesitation in resorting to this expedient, and if any practicable alternative had been possible it would have been eagerly seized upon, as the objections to introducing the yellow element (and especially Chinese) are not regarded by any means as entirely sentimental. But what has mainly weighed with the authorities in adopting a less hostile attitude on the subject is the fact that the present supply of Kaffirs is not sufficient for the requirements of farmers and other residents, apart from the mine owners, and unless the supply could be increased, "boys" would be tempted away from the land by the offer of higher wages than private individuals could afford to pay. Moreover, there is the question of the extensive public works in contemplation, which could not be started till a better supply of labour is available. Such considerations have been gradually bringing the opposition into line. Draft legislation, says a telegram to the *Daily Mail*, is in preparation, consisting of laws prohibiting immigration to the Transvaal except under indentures. Provision is also being made for repatriation at the end of the contract and for enforcing registration for the identification of Asiatics under the penalty of summary expulsion. The following are to be the conditions for the employment of Asiatics:—(1) They shall be used exclusively in mining and public works; (2) No employer shall be allowed to use less than 100; (3) Total prohibition under penalty for an employer to use Asiatics as

skilled artisans; (4) Employers must deposit a sum to cover the cost of repatriation at the termination of the engagement. All the leading financiers are now on the side of the introduction of Asiatics, and a majority of the papers are pro-Chinese. Financiers expect the introduction of Chinese to commence in October, and within three months all the mines will be supplied. This is, however, too sanguine a hope to be seriously entertained. Our information leads us to expect that far more difficulties will be met in the way of prompt shipping of free emigrants than seem at present to be realized. In any event, it is more than doubtful if two hundred thousand will be available in so short a period as three months. It is true that there are the teeming millions of China to recruit from; but South Africa is a long way from the recruiting ground and those of the Chinese who are there are far from unanimous in regarding the country with the same degree of favour and popularity that they do the Federated Malay States.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(30th July.)

Thanks to the initiation of Mr. E. A. Hewett, who revived the proposal for the formation of a society in Hongkong for the prevention of cruelty to animals, it may now be said that the establishment of such an institution in the Colony is within measurable distance of accomplishment. From the least expected quarter assistance and co-operation in this most humane object has been forthcoming. We are pleased to be able to state that Mrs. J. D. M. Cameron, a member of a similar society in the United States, with the object and working of which this lady is thoroughly familiar, has interested herself actively in Mr. Hewett's movement, with the result that personal canvassing of members and interviews with probable supporters of the scheme have elicited that degree of interest in the object of Mr. Hewett's society that its establishment must be reckoned as only a matter of weeks, while its complete success is fairly assured. We understand that the main difficulty in giving the society a start has already been overcome. A gentleman has volunteered his services as secretary and the help of another promised as assistant secretary. Among influential members of the community considerable interest has already been aroused since the publication of Mr. Hewett's letter in the Press on Friday last, and before long support will be obtained from high quarters, whose sympathy with the scheme must, assuredly, be enlisted.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

Opium for China.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, 30th July.

The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer left Bombay yesterday afternoon with about 963 chests of Malwa Opium. The prices are:—

Malwa New.....Rs. 1,270
Old.....1,330
Oldest...1,450

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thurday in the Board Room. Present:—The President (Col. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O.), Hon. W. Chatham, D.P.W., Mr. C. McL. Messrs. (Acting Registrar-General), Capt. Lyons, (Acting C. S. P.), Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. Webb, R.A.M.C., Mr. Ahmed Rumjahn, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearce, Acting M.O.H., Dr. Barnett, Assistant M. O. H., and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDERS.

The President was to have moved that the following additions be made to the standing orders of the Board:—

- Applications for exemption from the provision of open spaces required by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1901, be forwarded for the consent of the Governor in Council, without a resolution to that effect in each case, after the circulation of the papers to the members of the Board, provided there are no adverse minutes on the circulating cover under which the application has been circulated to the members of the Board.
- Application for licences issued under Schedule B of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1901, may be issued, without a resolution to that effect in each case, after the circulation of the papers to the members of the Board, provided there are no adverse minutes on the circulating cover under which the application has been circulated to the members of the Board.

The Director of Public Works moved:—No. (2) is incorrect in its present form. It reads "Applications for licences . . . may be issued."

The President moved:—Please circulate and attach copy of former resolution of the Board concerning applications for exemption from construction of backyards, passed some time in 1901. I think a standing order preferable to a resolution of the Board.

The President said it was evidently the wish of the Government that applications regarding exemptions from the provision of open spaces should be dealt with by the full Board. A communication to that effect had been received from the Colonial Secretary, and therefore he did not propose to further deal with the first of the proposed additional standing orders. With reference to the second, it would expedite the business of the Board, if it was agreed to by the members. He thought the agenda of the present meeting would show that some such standing order was necessary, otherwise they would have something over 20 or 24 of such applications to deal with at each meeting of the Board. He moved that the Board make this standing order.

The Vice-President seconded.

Mr. Hewett, in opposing the motion, said that at the last meeting of the Board he had stated his objections to the insertion of these standing orders, and he was glad to find, so far as concerned that most important one, the Government had fallen in with their views. It was most important that matters of this sort should be dealt with by the full Board, in support of his contention he could only repeat what he had said at the last meeting. Speaking for himself, and he believed for all the unofficial members of the Board, they were very busy men, and it was impossible for them to give close attention to matters circulated on paper or to decide by such a means whether a licence should be granted or not. The other night, when leaving his office at 5 o'clock, he had two tin boxes full of papers from the Board put into his hands, and another was brought the following morning. These papers had to push through as quickly as possible, because the meeting was to be held that afternoon and the other members had to see them. He could not therefore take time to consider the matters dealt with, and he thought it very much better that they should be discussed by the full Board. If a man proposed to start in business as a baker or as a boiler of fat, he did not make up his mind all at once. He knew what he was going to do weeks or months before, whether he wanted a new licence granted or an old one renewed, and if it was necessary for him to give earlier notice to the Board he could do so. Without commenting on the way the work was done, or making any unsavourable criticism in the matter at all, it appeared to him that there must be some way of getting these applications through more quickly, and if a way could not be found the applicants should be made to understand that it took a certain amount of time to get their applications passed through, and that they must make any applications in good time any way.

The President—Do you move an amendment?

Mr. Hewett—Yes; my amendment is to negate the proposal.

Mr. Pollock supported the remarks of Mr. Hewett. There was no doubt, he thought, that in order to get matters thoroughly threshed out it was advisable that they should be discussed and deliberated by the whole Board. It was matter of common knowledge that two heads are better than one, and that by criticising a thing more satisfactorily conclusion was arrived at.

Upon the motion being put to the meeting Messrs. Pollock, Hewett, Fung Wa Chun, Messer, and Lau Chu Pak voted against, and the President, Vice-President, Capt. Lyons, Col. Webb, and Mr. Rumjahn for the motion.

The President gave his casting vote in favour of the proposition which was carried.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY SURVEYOR.

The following report for the second quarter of 1903 was laid on the table:—

Sanitary Board Office,

27th July, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report for the 2nd quarter of 1903.

Plans have been deposited and passed by me during the quarter for the drainage of 90 houses, plans for 713 houses were carried forward from 1902 and 54 from

The President nominated the following as members of the sub-committee:—Mr. Pollock, Mr. Rumjahn, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearce, and the President.

Mr. Hewett seconded.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak suggested the inclusion of Mr. Fung Wa Chun's name.

The President:—I think five are quite sufficient.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun:—Yes, I think so; five are quite enough. (Laughter.)

The constitution of the sub-committee as suggested by the President was approved of.

CUBICLES IN CHINESE TENEMENTS.

The following petition on the subject of cubicles in Chinese tenement houses, from Messrs. Ho Fook and others, was read:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

The humble petition of the undersigned landowners, merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers and residents of the Colony of Hongkong, Sheweth:—

1. That your petitioners are the landowners, merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers and residents of Hongkong and their interests are identical with the prosperity of Hongkong.

2. That since the 1st May 1903, Sections 46 and 154 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 have been put into force in No. 5 Health District with the result that no cubicle is allowed to remain in any house within the said District not already provided with a window opening directly on the external air.

3. That your petitioners understand that all the houses in this Colony whether European or Chinese with very few exceptions are not in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance in question in respect of the above indicated matters.

4. That great hardship has already been inflicted upon your petitioners in general and the inhabitants of No. 5 District in particular by reason of the cubicles wherein such inhabitants formerly enjoyed privacy having been removed and such privacy thereby put an end to.

5. That in view of the fact that the cost of complying with the requirements of the said sections of the Ordinance will necessitate the payment by the tenants of an increased rental and that practically all the latter are of the poorer classes who will receive no compensation either directly or indirectly for the increased expenditure thus cast upon them, but will be under the distinct disadvantage of having suffered a loss of the privacy they previously enjoyed, the case of your petitioners is eminently one deserving of careful consideration by the members of your Board with view to your petitioners obtaining through your good offices the consent of His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the power vested in him by section 154 of the Ordinance, a modification of the requirements of such section, especially having regard to the circumstances in connection with the long continued occupation by such of your petitioners as are tenants of the buildings now being dealt with under the said sections, such occupation having been hitherto suffered for a large number of years.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully ask that the members of your Board will be good enough to assist them in the direction above mentioned so that your petitioners thereby obtain some modification or exemption from the requirements of the said sections in order that they may not be disturbed in their enjoyment and occupation of the said buildings.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Dated the 29th July, 1903.

The President moved that it be forwarded to Government for consideration.

Mr. Pollock thought it would be as well that a sub-committee first consider it.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. Fung Wa Chun seconded, that such a course be adopted.

CARRIED.

KOWLOON DISINFECTING STATION.

The following correspondence had been circulated:—

Sanitary Board Office,

7th July, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that at a special meeting of the Board held on June 20th, for the purpose of considering the Estimates for 1903, it was resolved—

"That it be represented to Government that the erection of the Disinfecting Station at Kowloon is an urgent matter and should be put in hand with as little delay as possible."

I have &c.,

G. A. WOODCOCK,

Secretary.

To the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.,

Colonial Secretary.

Public Works Office,

Hongkong, 16th July, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you a plan of the proposed disinfecting station at Kowloon with Inspector's Quarters attached. The plan includes the additional shed referred to in C. S. O. 235/03.

2. The estimated cost of the work is as follows:

Buildings, including boundary wall, surfacing yard, etc. \$25,000

Gas and water supply, including tanks 1,000

Repairing and fitting up old apparatus 1,000

Total \$ 27,000

3.—Provision is made in this year's Estimates for the work to the extent of \$10,000 (items 7 and 8 of Public Works Extraordinary) and, if the entire scheme now submitted be sanctioned, I will lay the plan before the Sanitary Board and call for tenders.—I have &c.,

W. CHATHAM,

Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

Plans were approved.

PETITIONING AGAINST A LATRINE.

The following correspondence was read:—

Registar General's Office,

Hongkong, 10th July, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a petition from the merchants of Bonham Strand and Wing Lok Street, in which they request that His Excellency the Governor will refuse to allow a latrine to be erected on the triangular space behind the Harbour Office.

2. At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, it was recommended that a latrine should be erected on this site.

3. The petitioners, as owners and occupiers of property in the immediate vicinity, object to the erection of this proposed latrine as being a nuisance, and as not being required in the locality, as there are other latrines close at hand.

4. I submit that these persons be informed that they should comply with section 169 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, on publication in the Gazette of sites upon which it is intended to erect latrines.—I have &c.,

C. M. MESSER,

Acting Registrar General.

The petition, which is dated 6th inst., is as follows:—

The merchants of Wing Lok Street and Bonham Strand request the Government to select another site for the purpose of erecting a public latrine and not on the site at the

triangular space on the south of the Harbour Department which was proposed by the Sanitary Board. On the triangular space in question there was once erected a latrine which was demolished by order of H.E. the Governor Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, and about ten years ago, the erection of a latrine was again proposed on the same site which was personally viewed and objected by H.E. the Governor Sir G. W. D. S. Vaux. They further state that public latrine has been already erected in the vicinity of Wing Lok East, and so it will not be necessary to erect one in Wing Lok Street, Central, as latrines will be built in the New Market.

They pray your Honour to forward this petition to H.E. the Governor, And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc. [Chops of 92 shops.]

Mr. H. E. Pollock moved:—Inform them of section 169 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903.

The course suggested by Mr. Pollock was agreed to.

REMOVAL OF CUBICLES, &c.

The following letter was circulated to members:—15th July, 1903. 4, Gough Street.

Sir,—Having received a notice from you dated the 10th July, No. 270 calling upon me to remove all the illegal cubicles and cement the kitchen wall within 14 days, I have the honour to apply for an extension of time, say, to the end of August as I am bound to give the usual notice to all the existing tenants to quit the house before the cubicles can be removed and the wall cemented at the same time.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) UN MAN TSU,

Registered Owner.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Mr. A. Rumjahn moved:—I think more time should be granted.

Mr. H. E. Pollock moved:—It should be ascertained whether the owner or the tenants erected the cubicles.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak moved:—The request is very reasonable and should be granted. Unless notice is given to his tenants to quit, the owner has no right to pull down the cubicles which were put up by the tenants.

It was decided to deal with the matter in private.

MEDICAL BULLETINS.

Following is a communication received from Sir Robert Hart:—

Inspectorate General of Customs,

Peking, 15th June, 1903.

Sir,—I am not sure that the desire expressed in your note of the 8th instant, that a weekly public bulletin be submitted to the Hongkong Government by the Customs Medical Officers as to the condition of districts most liable to affect Hongkong, can be given full effect to. The medical men referred to are public practitioners and the salary they draw for attending customs cases does not require them to undertake such duty. I shall, however, instruct the Commissioners at Swatow, Samsui, Wuchow, Kiung Chow, Pakhoi, Lappa (Macao) and Kowloon (Hongkong) to supply the Hongkong Government from time to time with any reliable news they may obtain through medical or other channels respecting the bubonic plague in their districts.—I have &c.,

ROBERT HART.

Inspector General of Customs.

The following is a copy of letter from Mr. W. V. Chatham to Sir Robert Hart:—

8th June, 1903.

Sir,—The Marquess of Lansdowne has called my attention to a report by Professor Simpson, M.D., on the cause and continuance of plague in Hong Kong.

The Colonial Secretary secnded, and the Bill was read a first time.

SERVANTS AND INTRUDERS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to prevent intrusion by persons other than the servants or the occupier of premises into the portion of such premises used as servants' quarters.

The "objects and reasons" for the bill state:—

To check the growth of the habit at present largely indulged in by servants of introducing into the quarters provided for them by their masters, outside coolies and others who in most cases pass the night there. The result is that these servants' quarters are frequently overcrowded at night to an extent which renders the occupier of the premises liable to be prosecuted. This ordinance makes it a punishable offence for outside coolies and other persons not in the employ of the occupier of premises to occupy, without his permission, quarters which he has provided for his own servants only.

The Colonial Secretary secnded.

LEGAL EXPENSES.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the Recovery of Costs and Charges incurred by the Colony by and on behalf of imbecile persons introduced into the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary secnded.

BILL READ.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to regulate The Waterworks Consolidation Ordinance, 1902, and to provide for and regulate the Supply of Water in the Colony of Hongkong and for the Maintenance and Repair of the Works in connection therewith.

The "objects and reasons" state:—

The Waterworks Consolidation Ordinance (No. 29 of 1902), which provided for the disconnection of all services to tenement houses, except in special cases, and the supply of such premises with water from public fountains placed in the streets and lanes, did not meet with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and instructions were received to modify its provisions in such a way as to enable the services to be retained whilst facilities were to be afforded for controlling the supply of water in case of need. This has been done by providing in the present Bill for the supply of practically the whole of the Chinese portion of the city through "rider-mains." These are subsidiary mains, to which all the services to the houses near which they are laid will be connected, and, as they can be shut off by means of valves from the principal mains, the supply of water to the houses can be restricted to any extent necessary without shutting off the water from the city generally as has to be done at present. The powers of restriction are vested in the Water Authority, subject to the general control of the Governor-in-Council. The areas within which the "rider-main" system is to be applied are to be defined by the Governor-in-Council and, when an area has been so defined, all services to tenements within it will be disconnected from the principal mains and connected to the "rider-mains" as they are laid, unless the Governor-in-Council expressly allows any tenement to retain its services connected with the former. This is necessary to provide for premises in which any trade may be carried on, for which a constant supply of water may be practically essential, or which, for other reasons, it may be desirable to exempt from the "rider-main" system. The cost of constructing the "rider-mains" and making the necessary alterations in the services will be charged against the owners of the various tenements within the areas defined by the Governor-in-Council and in all cases of exemption within these areas, all services are to be provided with the approval of the Water Authority in proportion to the value of the premises. This will be given in respect of the water rate, which is included in the general rates, but all water used over and above that allowance will be charged for as "excess consumption." This, it is hoped, will conduce to the prevention of waste, which is the chief object aimed at in this Bill, as it

is also in that which it is intended to replace.

In periods of scarcity of water, the intermittent system of supply will be put in force in the "rider-main" districts only and, as it will be possible to afford every tenement a supply within a very brief period, it is believed that the necessary economy in the consumption will be effected without extending the system to the City generally. This will enable the occupiers of premises which are supplied by meter to enjoy a constant supply of water and it will also provide means for dealing with outbreaks of fire, as all the principal mains will be constantly charged with water. Until the "rider-mains" have been applied to a considerable portion of the City, it may be necessary to revert to the universal application of the intermittent system as hitherto, but it is hoped that, with their application over an extended area, this will become unnecessary.

The Colonial Secretary secnded.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes No. 28 to 34 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer secnded and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 6) and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer secnded, and the motion was carried.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the D. P. W. for the year 1902, and correspondence respecting the proposal to remove the Naval Yard.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon. R. Shewan asked:—Has the

recommendation of the Public Works Com-

mission that the following additions be made to the Public Works Bill, viz.:—2 Executive

Engineers, 1 Assistant Engineer, 5 Overseers, 1 Clerk, been carried out, and if not, why not?

The Colonial Secretary secnded.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Hon. R. Shewan moved:—I have

been asked to give an account of the

recommendation of the Public Works Com-

mission that the following additions be made to the Public Works Bill, viz.:—2 Executive

Engineers, 1 Assistant Engineer, 5 Overseers, 1 Clerk, been carried out, and if not, why not?

The Colonial Secretary secnded.

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Engineers, 1 Assistant Engineer, 5 Overseers, 1 Clerk, been carried out, and if not, why not?

The

DELAYS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

At the Supreme Court on Wednesday, before the Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Goodman, the case was called of Li Yu Nam and others against Kwong Hau Chan, No. 91 of 1899. The Deputy Registrar (Mr. Seth) said that the solicitors were Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist and Messrs. Deacon & Haslings. Neither party appeared.

His Lordship said—I understand that the defendants contend that the case was settled by some arrangement some time ago, and the defendants do not come here to dispute that settlement. I think I must deal with this case under Section 295 of the Civil Code, and that Section says that when a cause is called on for trial, if neither party appears, the Court may, if it thinks fit, strike the cause out of the trial paper. I strike this cause out of the trial paper under Section 295 of the Code. I should like to make one or two observations with regard to delay on the part of the parties in bringing on causes for trial which have been set down for trial a long time ago, and have been transferred in due course from the general trial list to the trial paper. A cause is set down for trial in the general paper when the parties apply to the Court to have it set down. When in due course it is transferred from that general trial list to what is called in the Code the trial paper, due notice of that is given to the parties, and they ought to be ready for the cause to be heard when it is reached in consecutive order. Now, so sometime ago I looked carefully through the trial paper, the paper that is of cases which are ripe for hearing, and are only awaiting the hearing by the Court when the Court has an opportunity of hearing them; and I noticed that at the head of that trial paper there were three actions which, it appears to me, ought to have been disposed of long ago. The first of these was the case No. 85 of 1899 (Huai Wan Yau against Ng Lee Hing), and that was set down in the trial paper on the 30th of July, 1901—that is, practically three years ago. Yet neither of the parties brought that cause on, and so here was an old cause with which nothing was being done and in which no steps had been taken for three years. I am at a loss to find that and peremptorily fix this day, the 9th of July, having given the parties full notice, for the hearing of that cause. The result of that was that the parties withdrew the cause, showing that it had no business to encumber the list; and if they did not wish the cause brought on either side they ought to have communicated with the Registry and had it struck out of the list. That was a claim to a trade-mark and goodwill. Well, then, I took the same steps in the present case of Li Yu Nam and others against Kwong Hau Chan, which had been set down for trial in the trial paper in the end of November, 1901. Now it appears that neither party is prepared to go on with the cause or wishes it gone on with, and some paper has been filed by the defendants themselves from which they seem to have settled the matter by some reference in China, much of the subject-matter of the action having taken place in China. It is but, I think, to say that the defendant's solicitors gave notice of that in the Registry, but I should like to point out that the proper party to give that notice is the solicitor for the plaintiff. Section 317 of the Code says that if an action is settled by mutual agreement or compromise the agreement is to be recorded and the action disposed of in accordance therewith. And then, too, Sub-section 2 of the same Section (317) says that notice of such compromise is to be given by the plaintiff or, if a solicitor is employed, by his solicitor to the Registry, to either with such particulars as may be required of him, within one week after the same has been settled, and in default thereof plaintiff or his solicitor, as the case may be, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Well, it appears now that neither party wishes to go on with this case and it has been settled and if I had not taken the pre-emptory step of fixing this day it would have gone on year after year encumbering the list and making it appear as if there was considerable delay in this Court in hearing causes which are on the list. Well, there was a third cause which I had fixed for to-day, a cause which was begun earlier than any of the others. It was begun in 1897 and it was set down in the trial paper to come on for trial in February of 1901. Neither party took any steps to bring it on. It was a claim for an injunction and damages. The result of my fixing to-day was that yes, today a summons was heard on behalf of the defendants, asking for further security for costs as the plaintiff was a person resident without the jurisdiction of the Court, and I granted an order requiring \$3,000 more to be given as security for costs within three weeks, and if that was not done the action should stand dismissed with costs. I only make these remarks because I see there are some other actions which have been put down for hearing, now, I think, in an earlier stage than last year; and I want to point out that if there is delay in settling these matters the delay is the fault of the parties themselves and not of the Court. On the part of the Court there is a strong desire that justice should be administered as promptly as possible. I trust that those solicitors who have causes that have been down for a long time will bring them on for trial or have some valid reason why they should not actually be tried. Recently I have been asked to deal with various cases which have been set down for only three or four weeks while there are others that have been set down for a year and a half that have never been brought on by the parties at all. I naturally wish to take the cases, as far as I can, at such time as is most convenient to the parties, but I do not want to bring cases that have only been set down for a few weeks when there are others that have been set down in some instances for more than a year. However, as far as the present cause goes, I strike the cause out of the trial paper, and so clear the paper of some old causes that should have been brought on for hearing some time ago by the parties, or else should have been withdrawn.

OBLIGING A FRIEND

AND THE CONSEQUENCES.

One of the follies of youth was illustrated at the Supreme Court on Thursday, when Francis Henry Barnes attended before the Chief Justice for his public examination in bankruptcy. During his examination by Mr. Bruce Shepherd, the official receiver, it appeared that several years since debtor and a Mr. M. H. Baptista guaranteed a loan of \$1,000 on behalf of a man named Allison, who was a foreman in the Ordnance Department, where Barnes was engaged as a clerk. Allison was about to be arrested and debtor took compassion in him and guaranteed the loan. Since then the man had gone to Canton and when last he heard of him whereabouts he was at Shanghai, but he believed he had since died although he had not heard from him since the loan was guaranteed. Debtor was then proceeded against but he did not like to bring the matter to Court. When the other guarantor filed his petition he took similar steps and in 1897 a releasing order

was made against him. At that time he was 21 years of age and engaged as a clerk in the Ordnance Department, earning \$40 a month. He had no money to give the guarantee. Mr. Bruce Shepherd—Why did you give it?

Debtor—Allison was a friend of mine, and I was only 21 years of age, and not knowing the responsibility incurred and having every confidence in him that he would pay the money I stood guarantee for him. I had to keep myself and a sister, who was then in a convent for which I had to pay \$10 a month out of my salary. After the bankruptcy I could not pay the \$10.

You offered your creditors fifty per cent by forming a fund out of your salary?—Yes.

And your country, Mr. M. H. Baptista, did the same?—So I understood.

What were your private debts at this time?—I had none.

Your sister is now wealthy is she not?—I am told. She has something.

Won't she help you?—I don't think so.

Debtor said he was willing to pay the balance of the 50 per cent as arranged, but he could not contribute more and he was now married and had a wife and family to keep.

His Lordship—What salary are you getting now?—\$150 a month.

Continuing, debtor said he was not engaged in the Ordnance Department, having obtained employment elsewhere since 1897.

His Lordship said he hoped it would be a lesson to him, all that could be said for him was that he was a young man; but nothing could be more ridiculous than to stand surety for \$1,000 when he had not the money to pay thus putting his own neck into the noose. A man was not a true friend who ruined his career as the person whose behalf he offered to guarantee the man.

The public examination was then closed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir.—I believe that at every one who has any feeling for dumb creatures will hail with satisfaction the accomplishment of an organisation such as is suggested by Mr. Hewitt for the protection of cruelty to animals. Is it premature for any one to suggest to the promoters of such a society to embody in its rules and regulations a severe punishment for such person or persons who ruthlessly slaughter any animal or bird for mere sport? The mere pleasure of shooting an innocent dumb creature which is accepted by the civilised world as "good sport" at such an advanced state of civilisation when we pride ourselves to be better than our ancestors in prehistoric times, is proof enough that we yet retain some of their barbarities which we profess to be ashamed of to speak.

Thanking you for inserting this above suggestion in your valued paper.—Yours faithfully,

D. S. G.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

HIS LATE HOLINESS THE POPE.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE AT THE R. C. CATHEDRAL.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Glenelg on Tuesday, the commemorative service for His Late Holiness Pope Leo XIII, was held in the presence of a very large congregation. Among those present were Commodore and Mrs. Robinson, Colonel Lambkin, the Army Medical Corps, Capt. and Mrs. Radcliffe, Capt. Britton of the Royal Artillery, and two British officers of the Royal Artillery. The consular body was also well represented. There were present Chevalier Volpicelli, consul for Austria and Italy, and Madame Volpicelli; Conselheiro A. G. Romano (Consul-General for Portugal and Brazil) and Madame Romano; Mr. P. M. Marti, consul for Spain; Mr. H. Mann, Belgian Consul; Mr. E. Muelle, consul for Peru; and Mr. Bouché, chancellor of the German Consulate-General. The Consul-General for France was not able to be present owing to the departure of the French mail for Europe that day and to the illness of his chancellor. It was the wish of the Consul to send wreaths; but as it was understood that the modesty and simplicity of the late Pope's life might be better interpreted if nothing having the semblance of any ostentation was shown in the religious service of this morning, the only wreaths received were those from the Apostolical Prayer of Hongkong represented by the juvenile members of the Catholic Union. The four wreaths sent by the Society were suspended against the main pillars of the Church. Representatives of the Army and Navy occupied seats specially reserved for them on the episcopate side of the aisle, and the consular representatives were accommodated in special seats on the gospel side, behind whom sat the members of the Apostolical Prayer. The Services were well represented by men from H.M.S. "Vengeance" and "Siris" in port, and men of the 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters, as well as representatives of the Indian regiment. The clerical community had some fifty members present, nineteen priests being of the Italian Apostolical Mission of South China. There were four Dominicans of the Spanish Procurator, twenty-two Fathers of the two branches of the Mission Etrangères—the Santi orum and the Nazareth—and three of the Procurator. The Sisters of the Italian Convent occupied pews in the aisle together with the boarders and orphan girls who were dressed in their uniform of white and suitably veiled in black tulle. The boarders and orphans—both Europeans and Chinese—of the Asile de la Ste Enfance were accompanied by the French Sisters. The Brothers of the Christian Schools had charge of the several hundred boys of the St. Joseph's College. The Rev. Fathers Spada and Augustin attended at the main entrance to the Cathedral to receive the visitors whom they escorted to the respective pews set apart for them.

The Cathedral was suitably draped in the simplest style. The principal massive granite pillars in the aisle being encircled with black bands, the arches had suspended in graceful folds heavy black cloth along their entire width. The altar frontal, the pulpit and the communion railings were all draped in the sombre black. In the broad central space above which a device of a crown suspended from the ceiling of the dome had attached heavy black drapery fringed with white, and tied up at their ends to the four central pillars. A descendant from the Royal family of Italy the late Pope's coat-of-arms was represented on the pillars by the "feu de feu," the cypress and a star. The catafalque was surrounded by the Papal emblems of his late Holiness. Facing the altar was the design of the cross and pastoral, the keys placed crosswise, as a symbol of his spiritual powers, being so placed as could be seen immediately on entering the Cathedral from the eastern porch. The star had its position on an eminence above the catafalque on which rested a replica of the Papal silken robe of red lined with ermine, also the surplice and stall in red.

THE SERVICE.

The service was conducted in the orthodox style of the Roman Church, being in every respect similar to the ordinary Requiem Mass

for the Dead, excepting the absolutions. His Lordship Bishop L. Piazzoli officiated at the Pontifical Mass and was assisted by the Deacon, Rev. Fr. P. Gabaud, and the Sub-Deacon, the Rev. Father Paul. The mass began with the invocation—"Requiem aeternam dona eis domine," and when the Sequence was recited the congregation followed with all solemnity the verses—

Hark! the trump, with thrilling tone,
From sepulchral regions lone,
The dead are raised, their thrones are throned;
Time and death are both at dread,
To see the living ages all
Rise to answer the call.

Suppliant is the dust I lie;
My heart is tender, crushed and dry;
Help me, Lord, when death is nigh.
Full of tears and full of dread
Is the hour of my last breath,
Call me, all, with solemn blast.

Lord of mercy, Jesus Christ,
Grant the faithful light and rest. Amen.

Then followed the epistle to the Corinthians, XVI, 51-57—

Behold I tell you a mystery. We shall all indeed rise again; but we shall not all be changed.

In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall rise again incorruptible: and we shall be changed.

For we must all be made like unto him, for immortality. And when this mortal hath put on immortality, then shall come to pass the saying that is written: Death is swallowed up in victory.

Death, where is thy victory? Death, where is thy sting?

But thanks be to God, who hath given us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

The Gospel of St. John, vi., 23-29, was the next to follow in order of sequence.

Amen, amen, I say unto you, that the hour cometh, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live.

For as the Father liveth in himself; so he liveth in the Son also to have life in himself.

And he hath given him power to judge, because he is the son of man.

Wonder not at this, for the hour cometh wherein all that are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God.

And they that have done good things, shall come forth into the resurrection of life; but they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of judgment.

The service then followed the remaining portions of the Mass for the Dead.

For a dead Pope there are five, only one being custodian for a departed faithful, and four for a Bishop. The solutions were appropriately pronounced by each national representative of the various Roman Catholic congregations in Hongkong. The first, the Italian and Portuguese, by Mr. Piazzoli; the second, by Rev. Father Pe Maria, ex R. C. Naval and Military Chaplain, for the English; the third, the French, by Rev. Father Lecomte; the fourth, the Spanish by the Rev. Father Noval; and the fifth, the Chinese by the Rev. Father Leon.

The ceremony was over at about a quarter past ten o'clock.

PRESENTATION OF WAR MEDALS.

TO SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

When the 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters swung out of barracks into Queen's Road Central on Saturday afternoon, and tramped along to the New Parade Ground, it was not long ere they were joined by a large gathering of civilians bent on seeing Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., present the South African war medal to members of the regiment. The day was beautifully fine, and although the rays of the sun were beating down uncomfortably hot even at five o'clock in the afternoon, the ceremony was a brilliant success and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Wylie, C.B., was in command and Major L. Gordon Cumming second in command. Fifteen minutes to the hour at which the function was timed to commence, the 320 men were drawn up into three sides of a square, with the colours in the centre opposite the saluting base. Major-General Gascoigne arrived at five o'clock with Major A. C. Hamill, D.A.C.C., Chief Staff Officer, and Major the Hon. H. W. Treves, A.D.C. There were also present the officers of the Headquarters Staff, who were on parade, Lady Gascoigne and Mrs. Wylie, Sir W. M. Goodman (Chief Justice), Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Mr. Justice Wise (Puisne Judge), and Bishop Hoare.

Major-General Gascoigne said: Colonel Wylie and all ranks of the Sherwood Foresters, believe me it is a great honour to me to have been asked to present to you today the South African medal. We in Hongkong here perfectly remember the breathless interest with which we watched the progress of our arms in South Africa, beginning from the dark days of December nearly four years ago, and passing on to the gradually but all too slowly brightening days that followed, culminating in a fight to a finish and resulting in a peace which I believe will be permanent and lasting and which is honourable to both sides concerned. The South African War was unique of its kind—first of all, unique in the great natural difficulties which our arms had to overcome, and next, but above all, unique in the fact that the South African War woke us up for the first time to recognise the enormous latent solidarity of our glorious Empire. The Colonies, with one accord, came forward to help the Mother Country in a way which the Mother Country will never forget. It has cemented for ever the bonds of union between us. Side by side with the Colonial and Regular troops fought Yeomanry, Militia, Volunteers, and a number of those raised upon the spot, composed of men who had up to that time been civilians, but who came forward in the hour of stress and volunteered their services. So the war in South Africa was unique, and it will be looked back upon ever as a marvellous historical event in our history. Colonel Wylie, your regiment did more than its fair share of the arduous and trying work which was brought about—both arduous and trying combined. I have here a list of the services rendered by your battalion, and I know that the public of Hongkong would like to recognise the services performed by the regiment quartered in its midst. Suffice it for me just to read out for the present the following facts, which speak for themselves:—The total casualties of the regiment during the campaign were 12 officers and 29 non-commissioned officers and men. These include those who fell in the field, those who were wounded and died of their wounds, and the very small number—because it is a very small comparative number—of men who succumbed to disease. The regiment during the campaign marched 2,200 miles, and it had 49 people honourably mentioned in its ranks—quite apart, these, from the officers, mind you; these were the ranks and file—49 people, resulting in the gift of two Victoria Crosses 16 Distinguished Conduct Medals, and 14 promotions. Surely, no regiment could wish for a better record than this. The regiment was praised, highly praised, by two Generals under whom it had served, but the only thing I should like to inflict upon you this afternoon for I do not want to be tedious, is to read out to you a few words spoken by Lord Kitchener at Welbeck Abbey in August last concerning the regiment. Lord Kitchener said:—

"You will be interested to know, I am sure, that your territorial regiment, the

Sherwood Foresters, have always distinguished themselves in a most marked manner during the war. They were one of the battalions that I most trusted, and on numerous occasions which you could perhaps remember, when they were under Colonel Kekewich and Colonel Dixon and were attacked by vastly superior numbers, they showed what true British soldiers are, and gave them a very good licking."

Colonel Wylie, as I said, have thought it a very high honour to have been asked to present you with your medals, and I should like to take this opportunity also of saying that since your battalion

has been under my command, now nearly twelve months, there has been no unit in that command that has given me more complete satisfaction than your own. I can only wish we had the whole battalion here. There has been a complete absence of crime. You yourself and your officers, I know, take a vast interest in your regiment; your non-commissioned officers are steady and respectable, and respected by the men, and the men themselves, who have shown how they can fight on active service, have shown here that they can prove themselves thoroughly good citizens in time of peace. It only establishes a theory. I have formed after forty years' service—that the soldier who fights best in the field at the call of his country will also conduct himself in a self-respecting manner in time of peace. Men, though I am about to present these medals to you, I wish with all my heart they could have been given to you by your Sovereign and amongst your own friends and relatives at home. You went straight from a hard and arduous climate in the field, you came straight to Hongkong, which has perhaps not the most popular climate in the world, but in all this have you acquitted yourselves as good soldiers of the King. I can now only wish you all with all my heart many years of health and prosperity in which to wear these medals which you have so thoroughly and so honestly earned.

The Officers and men were then presented with the medals and at the conclusion of the ceremony three cheers and a "tiger" were given for the F. Foresters.

DIGEST OF SERVICES.

The following particulars of the corps were handed to the representatives of the Press late on Saturday afternoon:—

The battalion landed at East London on the 15th December, 1899, and proceeded by rail to Sterkstroom to join the 3rd Division under General Gatacre. Took part in many reconnaissance round Sterkstroom in the action of Buthlebridge, where Lieut. Popham earned his D.S.O. by extracting the wires from dynamite charges on the road bridge. On the 29th April, 1900, the battalion joined the 21st Brigade under Brigadier General Bruce Hamilton and formed part of the Eastern Column of the General Advance under General Ian Hamilton. Present at the actions of Welkom, Zand River, Johannesburg and Diamond Hill; also at the occupation of Vryburg, Kroonstad, Lindley, Johnnesburg and Pretoria. In the Diamond Hill action the battalion sustained the following casualties: 3 men were killed and 2 officers and 21 men wounded. The following Army Order published by the Commander-in-Chief was recorded: "The column under Lieut-General Ian Hamilton marched 400 miles in 45 days including 10 days halts; it was engaged with the enemy 28 times." General Smith-Dorrien wired as follows: "General Ian Hamilton spoke most highly of behaviour of the old battalion in actions of 1st and 12th. I warmly congratulate you all and hope wounded are doing well." The column after re-entering Pretoria was immediately ordered to trek South across the Vaal in the direction of Bethlehem and when near the latter place the

words. We are to sell the opium monopoly of the Philippines to the highest bidder, and expect to get \$100,000 a year out of the deadly traffic. But we still go the English one better in the matter of hypocrisy, for we hasten to announce that we are going to devote the money to "the work of education." One part of that education might well consist in teaching the Filipinos from what a pass we have fallen.

THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Standard* declares that it would not be far wrong to say that the practically unanimous wish of India is that Lord Curzon shall not have a successor, at least for the present. A couple of years' extension of office is what is earnestly hoped for by nearly all classes of the community. Native public opinion, so far as there is such a thing, is practically unanimous on this point. The whole commercial community desire nothing more than that Lord Curzon should remain as long as possible in India. In official circles Civil and military are not quite so enthusiastic regarding his continuance in office. This is perhaps natural enough, for it is against official min. some of its worst aspects, that Lord Curzon has, from the beginning, waged a strenuous and successful warfare. His aim throughout has been to get rid of the mass of red tape and routine which clog the wheels of efficiency, to reduce to a minimum the minute and Report writing so dear to the official heart, to rule the railways, the post, and the telegraph services, and other large Government monopolies more in accord with the needs and spirit of the age; and in a word, to endeavour to get the Civil Service to consider themselves as such, and not as despots, however benevolent, regardless alike of the wishes of the community and the needs of the times. As for the Army, the writer declares that "it is no doubt the case that the Viceroy incurred some small measure of unpopularity through his supposed attitude in such matters as the case of the Ninth Lancers, but on the whole the desire on the part of the best informed of officers is that Lord Curzon may remain; for it is frank and fully recognized that his Frontier Policy is wise and able, and that he has done much to further the fighting efficiency of the Army in India.

THE LONG TRAIL.

A DAY AT HONGKONG.

Once again, after days of lonely voyaging through blue ocean solitudes, the faint shapes of distant hills appear one fresh breezy morning; and you go on deck to find the ship steaming between high green-clad islands towards a medley of mouths beyond. The air is crisp and exhilarating. The sea is dotted with brown-sailed junks. Lines of white surf are breaking on the island shores. The atmosphere has something of the clearness after rain, and the sky has deepened to a tender hue than the pale steel-blue you have grown so weary of. Even in May, the approach to Hongkong on a fine morning brings back memories of summer seas in northern latitudes, and makes you forget for a space that you are still in the tropics. You feel, as a light wind fans your cheek, and you watch the junks labouring over the dancing waves, that at last you are entering a zone where it is possible to make holiday. Gone is the languorous stillness of Peking, the oily sea of the Straits is the clammy enervating heat of Singapore. Here, where the hills proffer an earnest of coolness, life again becomes livelier; and you are moved to envy the fortunates people of Hongkong, who dwell amid such an environment, and do not know when they are well off.

If you happen to be revisiting Hongkong after a prolonged absence, you stare, as the vessel skirts the long steep slopes that lead upward to the Peak, to see how the place has grown in the last few years. Your eye lights on a little building clinging to the edge of a spur high above you, where you were wont to sit of a morning and look down upon green valleys without a single habitation. Now you see new roads hewn in the mountain side, and new houses planted about, and signs of expansion everywhere. It is the same when you traverse the narrow channel between Green Island and Victoria, and enter the beautiful harbour. The hand of the builder is visible all along the shore and the lower slopes. And as you turn towards the mainland, and mark the long rugged line of the heights behind Kowloon, you remember that years ago the authorities used to discuss whether those high ridges might really be made a menace against the colony. Perhaps it is now considered unnecessary to do so, yet the former chief of the garrison did not appear to think so.

The *Mastiff* passes slowly along the harbour towards the wharf at Kowloon, through dozens of sampans and junks and steam launches. The smart launches of Hongkong are famous all over the East. Even the hotels possess their own, a species of enterprise impossible in India owing to the customs regulations. Presently, when we are safely moored, and have watched for a space the junks passing to and fro, and the long lines of shipping that throng the waters of Hongkong, a friend comes off in a trim launch and swiftly conveys us ashore. The hospitable ports of the palatial Hongkong Club are always wide open for the passing stranger, and in ten minutes we are made free of its precincts. There is a certain spontaneity and promptitude about the hospitality of the Far East that never fails to strike the stranger familiar with the formality and the comparative aloofness of India. The Hongkong Club is a splendid structure, and contains, among other attractions, a library with many thousands of volumes, and a reading room with more newspapers and magazines than the present writer has ever before seen collected under one roof east of Suez.

These little runs on shore form an agreeable break to the monotony of a long sea voyage. Your easter runs with the punctuality of an express train. Days before you are informed that as such an hour, on such a day, you will arrive at a certain place; and prompt to the minute—if the sea is as propitious as it has been to us—the vessel glides alongside the wharf. You land, and with the aid of patriotic bank clerks wrestle with the knotted intricacies of the local currency. You do a little shopping, buy a few photographs and a curio or two, you scribble a note to a friend—in fact, you behave precisely as the Compleat Globetrotter does in every port of call the wide world over. If you are in this pleasant island of Hongkong, you stare a little at the Chinese swarming in the streets, you scurry about in the rickshaws drawn by half-castes, you seat yourself in a chair-swing on a pole, and are carried to take tea with a friend, you stroll on the funicular railway and climb the Peak to look once more upon the magnificent view of the harbour at sunset. And then, as night closes in, you return once more to the Club; and though you are ten thousand miles from home, it will be odd if you do not chance to spy amid the men

there some well remembered friend whom you fancied was far away in England.

Talk in the twilight on the verandah inevitably drifts round, in the end, to local politics. But first you must listen to the equally inevitable explanation that you have struck Hongkong, on a phenomenally cool day. It is a tale that you have heard in every port; but this time you do not smile incredulously, for after Singapore you think Hongkong a refreshing paradise. But your friends point up to the Peak, towering above you, and declare that while for ten days the city at the water's edge has been a Turkish bath, the summit of the mountain has been shrouded in a thick and uncomfortable mist; and they show you the clouds gathering to envelop it again. You preach contentment to them, and think how the great cities of India would rejoice in ten minutes they could reach an altitude of eighteen hundred feet, with a difference of several degrees in temperature. It is like being able to go from Bombay to Mathura; to dine and sleep, in half the time that it takes to reach Nalabar Hill from the Fort. Then you hear tales of the horrors of the famine now devastating the province of Kwangsi, and horrid whispers of places where human flesh, first devoured in sheer despair, has not been forsaken when rice has become available. Then there is the ever-present plague to be told of, and how Hongkong, after enduring the pestilence intermittently for ten years, has just passed through the worst epidemic it has yet known. In spite of their longer experience, they are only now learning in Hongkong what was re-lived in India two or three years ago, that a great Asiatic city plague operations can only be palliative, and that rigorous preventive measures undertaken at heavy cost are in vain in their financial effect, productive of discontent too serious to be faced, and gravely imperfect in their results. There is talk in some quarters of large schemes for rebuilding insular quarters, and a little de-trustion has already been accomplished; but to a mere bird of passage it seemed hard to discern where the money was to come from. The prevention of plague remains an insoluble problem; the possibility of its extinction will probably gross science for many a long year to come. Meanwhile one of the few certain dicta is that there is much virtue in disinfection.

LIFE IN LHASSA.

THE MYSTERIOUS THIBETANS.

Details of an interesting journey lately completed by M. Zybikoff, a Russian explorer, have now been received.

While travellers of various nationalities have attempted, without avail, to penetrate the sacred city of Lhassa, M. Zybikoff succeeded in reaching that place and residing there for twelve months. It was owing to the fact that he was a Buddhist and familiar with the language of Tibet that he succeeded in entering the country as a lama in the summer of 1900, by way of the Bounza mountain, where Przhevalski was turned back in 1879.

Of Lhassa itself M. Zybikoff says that it has a picturesque location on the southern slope of a mountain, with luxuriant gardens. The Uitcha River passes to the south of the city, through which dykes and canals have been constructed as a protection against overflows.

A STREET FOR PENANCES.

Surrounding the city is a fine broad street, which serves for religious processions and penitential exercises. Penitents go the length of this street, falling to the ground every five or six feet, so that in a day they prostrate themselves about 3,000 times. The city, though small, having at most only 10,000 inhabitants, is an important commercial centre, the native traders being all women.

The centre of the city is the Temple of Buddha. It is about 1400 square, and is three storeys high, with three gilded Chinese roofs. It contains the gigantic bronze statue of Buddha, which has a hammered gold jewelled head-dress, in front of which burns a sacrificial fire fed with melted butter. A number of other statues and reliques are kept in other chambers of the same temple, among which is the statue of the goddess of women, to which are offered spirits and wheat. The wheat is at once eaten by mice. The sacred edifice also contains a lookout for the little vessel.

IMPORTED SUGAR.

The rules, published with the notification of the Government of India, dated the 14th August, 1902, for the identification of sugar chargeable on importation into India with an additional or special duty provide that the certificates of exporters relating to sugar shipped from a port in any country other than the United Kingdom shall be attested by the British Consular Officer at the port in such country. It has now been brought to notice that sugar is shipped to India from certain ports in Java and from Penang, Hongkong and Mauritius, where there is no British Consul; and the Government of India have been pleased to decide that at the ports mentioned the signatures of certain specified officials may be accepted by Collectors of Customs in lieu of the signature of a Consul, unless the Collector considers in any particular case that further inquiry should be made. In the case of sugar liable to additional or special duty shipped to India from other ports at which there is no British Consul, the Collectors of Customs should exercise the discretion allowed to them.—*Rangoon Times*.

A YACHT MISSING.

ROUND TO THURSDAY ISLAND.

A letter has been received by Captain S. G. Green, marine superintendent of the E. and A. Company in Sydney, from Cheltenham, Victoria, written by a lady who is anxious to know the whereabouts of her brother, Mr. Arch. Singleton, who was until recently second officer of the E. and A. steamer *Gulhite*.

Miss Singleton writes to the effect that her brother and two other young fellows left Sydney on March 22 last in a small yacht called the *Eagle*, bound for Thursday Island. According to the letter, these venturesome matiners intended calling at Townsville or Cairns (Q.) en route, but since their departure from Sydney nothing whatever has been heard of them; hence the anxiety of the relatives of young Singleton and his crew.

Bad weather has been experienced along the whole of the Australian coast since the *Eagle* took her departure, but Singleton was known to be a good navigator, and may have sought shelter, or stood away to sea.

The letter has been forwarded to Captain Green, Superintendent of the Department of Navigation, who has notified the Queensland shipping authorities, and requested that a sharp lookout should be kept off the Queensland coast. Meanwhile Miss Singleton asks that other shipmasters going north, or by the Thursday Island route, might also keep a lookout for the little vessel.

THE DEFENCE OF CHINA.

A meeting, the like of which has never before occurred in San Francisco, took place at the Washington-street theatre in Chinatown, San Francisco, last month. Nearly 2,000 Chinese were wedged into the building, and they listened carefully while a number of their countrymen discoursed on the needs of China and the methods whereby she could gain her right place in the political world.

The most surprising feature of the whole proceeding, however, (says the *S. F. Call*), was the fact that the adherents of the Empress Dowager and those who opposed her sat on the same stage. The opposition is largely made up of what is called the reform party. The former Chinese Minister at Washington, and, in fact, most of the Chinese dignitaries, have frowned upon this faction, and for this reason the gathering is notable. The speakers ardently advocated the spreading of education throughout their native country and the provision of ways and means for defence against the incursion of foreign powers particularly Russia.

The principal speaker was Chan Chun Seen, late assistant to the Chinese Consul-General here and at present occupant of the chair of Chinese at the State University. He explained that the meeting was for the purpose of establishing branches of a great society lately formed in Shanghai, known as Quor Kun Woo, which, literally translated, means "Nation, Men, Society." A more liberal translation would be the Society of Patriots. The purpose of this society is the regeneration of China. It has the secret support of the Emperor, but its adherents dare not designate it the Emperor's party for fear of bringing down upon their heads the wrath of the Empress Dowager.

An appeal was made for practical help in the shape of money, which was liberally responded to. The editors of the two Chinese daily papers, the *Chinese World* and *Chung Sui Yat Po*, acted as financial agents, and were active in furthering the purpose of the movement.

This is the most decided stand on record taken by the Chinese in this country toward a nationalistic movement. Its leaders believe that it will have a wide significance. They say that, while it is the generally accepted idea that patriotism has long been sleeping in the breasts of the Chinese, a few more such meetings as that held in June will disabuse the world of this notion.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

AN IMPORTANT BRANCH.

A branch of the great Russo-Chinese Bank will be established in this city, states the *San Francisco Call* of 21st June. With the progress of the gigantic railroad that spans the prodigious breadth of the land of the White Bear and the march of the Russian arms to their manifest destiny of wide dominion on the Pacific, the financiers of Russia have kept pace. The Russo-Chinese Bank was established by a great aggregation of capital, equal to many millions of American treasure, for the purpose of facilitating commerce between Russia and China. The establishment of a branch in San Francisco, so says Consul General Paul Kossevitch, probably means that the facilitation of commerce between Russia and San Francisco is in view.

The Russo-Chinese Bank already has a branch at Dalny, on Talienshan Bay, above Port Arthur, which is to be the great commercial port of Russia on the Pacific Ocean. Another branch at Peking. The Siberian Railway forks at Kirin and runs south through Manchuria, upon which the mighty Muscovite has placed his strong hand. At Port Arthur is his great military station. At Dalny is the first of his chain of banks that is already about to take in another link in this city, crossing the ocean.

Already the tide of travel from Moscow is setting out toward the Pacific coast across Siberia and through Manchuria. The railway is completed from Moscow to Port Arthur. A contract has been let for a full marine service from Moscow to the Pacific. Thousands of Russian soldiers have travelled over the line to the military posts. At last the dream of trade between the Russian empire and its friend, the American republic, is about to be realized.

Hence the significance of the establishment of a branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank in this city. The Muscovite has seen that the time is ripe for founding better financial facilities. The Russo-Chinese Bank is not a Government institution but it is countenanced by the Russian Government. In its management are engaged some of the foremost financiers of Russia.

Consul General Kossevitch does not know who will be in charge of the San Francisco branch of the bank. At various times different names have been mentioned in connection with the position of manager or agent. Whoever is selected will be a person of ability, and his mission, in addition to managing the finances of the institution here, will be to promote friendly feelings with the people. The ports to the north of San Francisco on Puget Sound have been boasting that they would do the business between the United States and Russia. Significantly the Russians select this port for the establishment of the first of their financial branches on the Pacific.

BAD FREIGHTS.

THE SAD CONDITION OF THE BRITISH SHIPPING TRADE.

At the present moment, when the Zollverein with all that it means in the way of damage to the carrying trade, is being considered, the condition of British shipping is of special interest. There is no doubt that the shipping companies are passing through a serious crisis due to insufficient freights.

It is true that there are only some half-dozen ships lying up at the London and India Docks, a number which does not represent any serious increase; but, according to the editor of the well-known shipping organ *Fairplay*, the number of ships lying up is no test of the state of trade, and for this reason many of the shipowners are running their vessels at a loss.

Some of the ships are mortgaged to bankers and other people. When the mortgagees see money passing and an attempt at trade going on they feel satisfied. But the moment they see shipowners ceasing to trade they become alarmed and threaten to foreclose. In many cases, the foreclosing has actually taken place.

The depression, according to this authority, is entirely unprecedented. It is not so much the result of shrinking trade as of over-building. The building of ships, in fact, has outstepped the progress of trade.

THE REGULAR PROCESS.

Commenting on affairs Chinese, a home journal says:—"Prince Ching denies that he has signed any secret agreement with Russia regarding Manchuria and Newchuan." Why, of course, he does! Did anybody imagine that he would not do it? But Prince Ching is a man who, as Homer says of Menelaus, will tell the truth if you press him—"for he is very obliging." With exquisite affability the Prince admits that he has had some correspondence with the Russian Legation, that he has, in fact, sent thither a memorandum mainly consisting of answers to the demands contained in M. de Plancon's famous despatch, upon compliance with which demands depends the date of Russia's evacuation of Manchuria. That, by the way, was the despatch whereto the very existence was denied at St. Petersburg until it was discovered that M. de Plancon had himself given a copy of it to the United States Minister at Peking. One would like to know what Prince Ching's answers have been, as no doubt he will know before long. Meanwhile, the regular process seems to be going on; Russia is gaining time, and is using it to consolidate her position in Manchuria, which is all she wants as yet. She can afford to wait.

CURRENCY OF INDO-CHINA.

The report of the Inter-Ministerial Committee appointed in Paris to consider the question of the currency in French Indo-China has not yet been made public, though it is known that it has been drawn up. Sufficient seems to have leaked out, however, to give an indication of what has been suggested, and this shows that the statement we have previously made is the correct one. It is proposed to get rid of the Mexican dollar as rapidly as possible, and to have the commercial dollar as sole legal tender. Sufficient of the latter dollar would be provided with the least delay to suffice for the wants now served by both classes of dollars. On this being achieved the Mexican would be demonetized. Thereafter a similar course to what has been pursued in India, since the closing of the mint in 1893, would be adopted, and the commercial dollar would be worked up to £1.20 (it is said) by the starvation process. This figure would be in consonance with the proposed rate for the dollar in the Straits Settlements, and for such other parts of the Far East as have carried out the process of conversion, or are engaged in doing so at present. The scheme, is of course, as feasible as that being put in force in the Straits, but it has the prior advantage that there is a coin ready at hand to be established.—*L. & C. Express*.

DISCOVERY OF IMPERIAL JADE.

It is announced in Washington that with the assistance of the State and Treasury departments, Chinese Minister Sir Liang Chen has at last succeeded in locating in San Francisco part of the Imperial jade, which, with other articles of value was stolen from the forbidden city during the occupancy of Peking in 1900 by European and American troops. Some time ago the State Department received information from Syracuse, N. Y., to the effect that the whereabouts of the jade could be ascertained by communicating with one, Frederick Weizenburg, of Campbell, Cal. Secret service men traced Weizenburg from Campbell to San Francisco, and when found he admitted having in his possession Imperial jade stones which, however, he had deposited in a safe deposit vault in San Francisco for safe keeping. He was not willing to voluntarily part with the stones, and a conference with the Chinese Consul does not appear to have had any effect.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* understands that negotiations are to be at once initiated with a view of securing the presence of the Prince of Wales at the meeting of the British Association at Cape Town. There is a widespread feeling throughout South Africa in sympathy with the idea, and not a few of the more prominent Boers who fought against us have associated themselves with it.

THE NEW P. & O. FREIGHT CARRIERS.

TWO OF THE COMPLETED VESSELS.

A brief reference was recently made to the new and large freight-carriers being built at home for the P. & O. Co., and additional particulars are now to hand of two of the completed vessels.

The *Pera*, which was launched, just before the last mail left, by Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast, is a twin screw steamer of 7,600 tons, and has been specially built to meet the requirements of trade in the East. She is 496 feet long, 57.3 feet wide, and 35.9 feet deep, and is fitted with necessary appliances of the most approved type for the expeditious handling of large cargo. The cargo space is divided into six spacious holds which have been specially arranged to provide unobstructed space for the reception of general cargo of the bulky nature associated with the modern Eastern trade.

The *Palmer* has been launched by Messrs. Barclay & Co. Ltd., at Whiteinch on the Clyde. She is a sister-ship to the *Pera*. In addition to being a freight-carrier, she has accommodation for a limited number of passengers under the bridge in commodious state rooms.

It is reported from reliable sources that the rebels are getting bolder day by day while the Government troops are proportionately getting more timid, taking flight the moment they think they see the slightest indications of the enemy in the distance. Emissaries of the rebels, it is also stated, have recently posted up, during the small hours of the morning, on the walls of the cities of Yungchow, Paotching, and Chinchow, large posters and placards in prominent places informing the inhabitants that the invaders profess themselves to be followers of Confucius, that their aim is to make more powerful the Yellow Race, to protect the Emperor Kwang Hsi from harm, and to remove from the Chinese the presence of all traitorous and pernicious Ministers of the Crown.—*N. G. D. News*.

On his last journey across, Professor Sharp had Mr. J. D. Farrell, President of the Northern Steamship Company, as a fellow passenger, and at

In discussing the affairs of the Chinese, and urging their admission into the United States, Professor Sharp appears by no means as a special pleader in behalf of the Orientals. He recognises their intellectual limitations and their unavailability for American citizenship; he is strongly opposed to the wholesale admission of the Chinese into competition with the white labour of this or any country; but he speaks with high commendation of the industry and docility, especially of the coolie classes, and regards the service of these classes as invaluable in the fields naturally avoided by intelligent white labour except as a last means of livelihood.

MANY YEARS' RESIDENCE.

Professor Sharp bases his opinions on personal observations during eight years' residence in China and Japan, and an implicit confidence in the judgment of his brother, now dead, who for forty-two years was a large employer of labour in Hongkong, and heavily interested in the commerce of the Orient.

"The ordinary objections felt and expressed to Chinese labour," said Prof. Sharp, "are mistaken and fallacious. That the Chinese are most industrious and make themselves most valuable by their work no one disputes; that their general admission into this country would bring down wages is also indisputable if they are to be allowed to engage in any and every kind of work. But there would be no such effect as if the Chinese were confined to the field of absolute labour—in the field, laundry, and household and other carefully specified occupations which white people do not care for."

There is a constant and pressing demand for labour in certain lines, which whites, with their superior intelligence and higher ambitions do not attempt to supply. Large interests frequently suffer, and hardship is entailed upon whole communities for lack of this common labour, and it is here that the Chinese would prove invaluable. The present laws have the effect of admitting certain classes of Chinese, who establish direct competition with white merchants and skillful labour, but exclude the working Chinese from a vast and unoccupied field, in which their efforts could not fail to benefit the whole country.

HAVE NO INFLUENCE.

It is urged against the Chinese that they send their money back to China. This objection does not hold good for the reason that they cannot save more than a tenth of their earnings, so that for every dollar sent back to China, each Chinese leaves from \$9 to \$9 of his coin and labour in this country. Another objection is that the Chinese have a vicious moral influence; but it is my observation that their influence, so far as it may extend to the whites of any community, is nil. They do not care to mix with the whites, but remain detached, and therefore have no influence beyond their own race.

Foreigners in the Orient at first conceive a dislike to the Chinese, chiefly on account of their unapproachability and personal habits; but when they come to know the race, such dislike invariably gives way to respect and confidence.

AMERICAN MONETARY COMMISSION.

A cable to the New York Sun from London, dated 19th June, says: "The American monetary commission will start for Paris to-morrow morning. The members of the commission are very much gratified by their cordial reception in England. They secured from the British Government all the support they expected for the project of giving stability to the monetary systems of the various nations using silver."

The British committee has agreed to recommend to the Government that it support the principle of the introduction of the gold standard in silver using countries on the basis of silver coins of unlimited legal tender power, with a fixed gold value. This recommendation will be made on the ground that such a system will promote the development of silver-using countries and stimulate the trade of nations using gold.

Great Britain showed at every step in the negotiations a desire to grant everything to the American commission which was consistent with public policy.

DESPERATE SITUATION ON S.S. "CHING WO."

PASSENGERS THREATEN TO KILL OFFICERS.

According to American advices the officers of the China Commercial Company's steamship *Ching Wo*, which left here on April 25th, have experienced a most exciting time at Manzanillo. The steamer *Peru*, which arrived at San Francisco from Central America on June 26th, brought news of the strenuous experience at Manzanillo of the officers of the *Ching Wo*. An exchange says that that ship carried to Manzanillo as passengers from China 840 Asiatics. These Celestial labourers, brought from the flowery kingdom to labour at the development of Chinese concessions in Mexico, came from the interior of the broad land and appear to have belonged to an "untamed species of heathen."

Several deaths occurred on the *Ching Wo* during the passage across the Pacific and at Manzanillo the vessel was detained in quarantine for twenty-four days. This expected detention caused unlock for demands to be made on the *Ching Wo*'s commissioners and as the stay in quarantine continued the simple diet served the coolie passengers was reduced in quantity and limited in variety. The Chinese resented the detention and when to this exasperating imprisonment in sight of the promised land was added a simplification of diet they rebelled. At first there were only black looks and low mutinies, but as the cause of irritation continued the discontent grew to open rebellion and culminated in demands made to Captain Young that the passengers be landed, backed up by threats that failure to comply would result in the extermination of the ship's officers.

That there was any actual engagement the officers of the *Peru* did not know, but that Captain Young considered the situation serious was evidenced by his sending to the authorities an urgent appeal for assistance.

In response to his request a whole regiment of soldiers was sent from Colima to Manzanillo and on June 19, when the *Peru* sailed, the *Ching Wo*'s passengers were being landed under military guard.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The number of text books required for use in the various schools in Japan is 29,830,000.

Up to the end of June there were 53,183 convicts in Japan, as compared with 51,626 in 1902.

The Venezuelan Government troops are besieging the rebels in Ciudad Bolivar, which is strongly fortified.

It is stated that Mr. John Barrett has been appointed U. S. Minister to the Argentine Republic.

The *St. L. S. & C. Express*, the first of the Liuan Steamship Co.'s boats, was to be launched at Osaka on 22nd ult.

VESEVIUS is again in action. The lava is moving in the direction of Pompeii.

CAPT. and Mrs. Arbuthnot left for Japan by the N. Y. K. s.s. *Kamakura Maru* yesterday.

THE French armoured cruiser *Montcalm* has arrived at Woosung flying the flag of Admiral Maréchal.

The *Japan Times* calls Count Itagaki's new party "a mixed gang of bribe-takers, ex-socialists and doubtful socialists."

DAME Deborah Bowring (85), of Heavitree, Exeter, widow of Sir John Bowring, has left estate valued at £13,892.

THE Chief Commissioner of Customs, Corea, announces the installation of four lighthouses in the Chemulpo district.

THE man who ill-treated a horse near the Golf Club on 9th ult. was on Monday fined £50 or a month's hard labour.

ALL army and navy officers of high rank have been prohibited leaving Tokio during the vacation term this year.

THE following notification appears in the *Gazette*:—The Hongkong Regiment: Subadar Fakir Muhammad retires on pension.

AN Indian constable was on Tuesday sentenced to one month's hard labour for assaulting a Chinaman on the 22nd instant at Samshuipo.

The *Penang Gazette* states that Kang Yu Wei arrived at Penang on July 20th by the *Penang* and is staying with Mr. Khoo Jar Tee.

FOR having a quantity of raw opium in his house, without the necessary permit, a Chinaman was fined £50 or three months' imprisonment.

FOUR persons convicted of bandolering in the Philippines have each been sentenced to four years' hard labour. They were notorious bandits.

H. H. THE Sultan of Kedah has again generously presented the Penang Turf Club with a cup, value \$200, which has been ordered from Hongkong.

The *Novi Krai* (Port Arthur) asserts that Russia has informed the Peking authorities that residence of foreigners in Manchuria cannot be permitted.

A DESCENDANT of Confucius and several noted Chinese visitors were to be entertained recently by Viscount Nagaoaka and some other Japanese poets.

THE negotiations between the American and the Chinese Governments in regard to the opening of different places in Manchuria have been very successful.

H. E. Wu Ting-fang, the late ambassador at Washington, distributed the prizes to scholars attending the Cantonese guild school, at Shanghai, on 22nd ult.

IT is reported that, amongst small shopkeepers at Penang, there is a great prejudice against Mexican dollars and that some dealers absolutely refuse to accept them.

Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Newchwang, reports that the Russian authorities at the place have prohibited the export of wheat from Newchwang after the 21st ult.

A DISPATCH from Washington says Russia has promised to consent to the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria; the Manchurian question is thus satisfactorily settled!

MR. JOHN FOREMAN, author of the standard work on the Philippine Islands, has written an article for the *Encyclopedia Britannica* on the cause of the Philippines Rebellion.

ACCORDING to an arrangement made between Japan and Russia, the transmission of the mails from Tokio to St. Petersburg will now take only 22 days instead of 24 days, as hitherto.

FOR shooting "beat him" while an Indian constable was arresting another celestial being a duck, a Chinaman had to pay \$5 or go to prison for seven days with hard labour.

THE C. P. R. completed its fiscal year at the end of June, and showed total gross earnings for the twelve months of \$1,380,800, as against \$3,503,053 last year, or an increase of \$6,377,47.

THE P. M. S. Co.'s leviathan *Korea*, which had names of 169 passengers on her cabin list—an exceptionally large number for this time of year.

AMONGST the last list of calls to the Bar we note the following: Middle Temple, Mr. R. E. Bellios; Gray's Inn, Mr. J. W. Jones, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

A PEKING dispatch to the *Times* announces that the search for "Reformers" has been resumed, and that two of the leaders have been arrested in Peking, and were decapitated on Sunday.

GENERAL Kuropatkin, in laying the foundation of a Port Arthur cathedral, said that Port Arthur was becoming inaccessible to all enemies, no matter how numerous or whence they came.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed on July 10:—Japan has demanded to be paid the difference between the silver and gold rate on the last instalment of the Chinese indemnity.

NOTHING has been heard of the robbers who stole goods to the value of Y17,000 from the Osaka Exhibition, and now another robbery of gold and silver nuggets, valued at Y6,000, from the For. Osia Building, is reported.

VICEROY Yuan and Governor Chen Pih of Shengtien have decided to develop the gold mines in Mihyun district and a deputy and a mining engineer have been sent to make the preliminary examinations.

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THE Chinese Government has decided to build the Peking and Chang Kia Kou line with its own capital and Chang Yen Mao has been appointed the Director General and Shen Tung Ho the assistant Director of same.

THE Bangkok Dock Company have been turning out numerous launches and vessels of various kinds of late, and many orders are still on hand. The *Phra Yom*, for use in the harbour department, has just left the slipway.

AN inquiry was held at Shanghai on 24th ult. before Mr. John Gordon and Captain Amesbury of the American *Ranakore*, when the testimony of Captain Jensen and others in connection with the stranding of the *Carrier Dove* was taken.

AT the instance of Inspector Kerr, Wong Chung and Li Ka, masters of emigration boarding houses, were fined \$50 and \$25 respectively at the Magistracy on Wednesday for failing to enter the names, &c. of their boarders in a register. The first defendant has been charged three times for a similar offence

MR. Stend states that if Russia evacuated Newchwang she could starve out that port by constructing a new emporium three miles further up the river at a place called Inkuo. Special advantages would be offered to ships engaged in the import trade if they would stop at Inkuo instead of going down to Newchwang.

A FIRE broke out in Gough Street shortly after half-past seven on Tuesday, and the Fire Brigade had considerable difficulty in getting it under control. The first and second floors were entirely gutted, while the upper story was considerably damaged. When the roof fell in several Chinese narrowly escaped injury.

A PAINT SCRAPER was charged at the Magistracy on Monday for stealing a gold watch and chain value \$100, from Mr. Samuel A. Crosby, Chief Officer U.S.T. *Ingraham*, while in Kowloon docks yesterday. The officer stated that his ship will probably be here for the next six weeks and Mr. Sercombe Smith committed defendant for trial.

SOUTH China ports are to be avoided by the Japanese training fleet which was recently reported as leaving Thursday Island, and going direct to Manila, thence to Chemulpo. The squadron is expected to reach Yokosuka the latter part of August. The reason assigned for the change of route is the prevalence of plague in southern ports.

THE silver medal of the Aeronautical Society is not to be awarded in connection with an international kite flying competition which are to take place in England in September next. Such manoeuvres as are now proposed, says a Tokio dispatch, being almost unprecedented in England, the Japanese Government has been specially invited to send officers to witness them.

WE understand that Mr. Leon d'Almada e Castro, who has most efficiently carried out the duties of Acting First Clerk of the Supreme Court, will enter upon articles with Mr. C. R. Hall Brinton. The service thus created will be filled by Mr. A. B. Safford, who is now clerk to the Registrar and acting second clerk of the Court.

COLONEL Ichioka, Major Koike, and Major Furumi have been ordered to visit Europe to witness the military manoeuvres which are to take place in England in September next. Such manoeuvres as are now proposed, says a Tokio dispatch, being almost unprecedented in England, the Japanese Government has been specially invited to send officers to witness them.

M. ZYBICKOFF, the Russian explorer, who recently spent a year in Lhasa (the sacred city of the Tibetans) disguised as a lama, or priest, says that the population of the city is about 10,000. The army of Tibet consists of 4,000 men, but it is poorly disciplined, and the men are armed with bows. The guns employed are obsolete. The population of Tibet is decreasing.

THE total sum of money to be paid by the Japanese Government during the next eleven years in connection with the extension and maintenance of the Navy is estimated at Y170,000,000. The extension is estimated to cost Y100,000,000, and the annual sum for the upkeep of the fleet Y6,500,000, which will gradually increase to Y7,150,000 in the course of eleven years.

MRS. Bishop, the distinguished Eastern traveller, who has been seriously ill during the past year, is staying at Malvern, and took an active personal interest in the important meeting held recently on behalf of Korean missions.

The Church of England is making steady progress both in Korea and Japan, and no one has advocated the cause more effectively than Mrs. Bishop.

ACCORDING to the story related by officers of the Occidental and Oriental steamer *Castile*, the managers of the San Francisco shipping firm of Swayne & Hoyt, warmly commended the survivors of the wrecked steamer *Victoria*, and praised them for the courage and bravery displayed at the time that vessel met with disaster on Little Bamboo Island near Chefoo, some months ago.

THE *Sing Wan Pao* gathers that there are at present fifty-eight Russian warships including torpedo boats in Port Arthur, twenty-eight warships in Vladivostock and ten at Newchwang, while the Japanese navy consists of one hundred and ten warships at different ports of the Far East.

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty—Fleet-Surgeon, C. W. Buchanan-Hamilton, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 20; Engineer Sub-Lieutenant J. W. Baguley, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 24; Midshipman A. Gordon, to the *Vengeance*, to date June 15.

ONE MEMBER of the Censorate has boldly sent in a memorial to the Throne, denouncing the Empress-Dowager for staying too long in the Eho Park and urging her to return to the Forbidden City at once. But the Empress Dowager does not seem to take any notice of the memorial.

THE *L. & C. Express* learns that a telegram has been received from Singapore announcing that the Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Government to prohibit the importation of Mexican dollars, presumably forthcoming. The Government has not seen its way to comply with the request.

THREE "Wearly Willies" of German extraction, as one of our Manila contemporaries would term certain unemployed representatives of the Fatherland, who were wandering abroad without any visible means of subsistence, were sent to the House of Detention on Wednesday morning.

REGARDING the recent discussion in the Chamber of Commerce on the prohibition of immigration of coolies from Hongkong, the *Straits Times* says that in Singapore they have little or no assistance to expect from Hongkong in the matter. "The only course left would seem to be to impose a more strict quarantine on all vessels arriving thence and if Hongkong suffers thereby it is naturally her own fault."

ACCORDING to the *Shanghai Times* the rumour is current that a certain well-known and popular brewery in Shanghai is about to be turned into a limited liability company with the object of cutting out the lately formed Japanese opposition in supplying lager beer to the community. Some Tls. 75,000 worth of plant has been sent for and is expected to arrive very shortly. The total capital to be called will be close upon Tls. 200,000.

THE *Sing Wan Pao* gathers that the report of Sir Robert Hart regarding the recommendation to the government in the future currency of the Empire has been memorialized to the Throne by the Waiupu in sections, but it is not definitely known whether the Throne will carry out the proposals.

AMONGST those invited to the State dinner at the Colonial Office given by the Secretary of State in celebration of His Majesty's birthday were—Sir Cecil Clement Smith, G.C.M.G., Sir William D. Vaux, G.C.M.G., Dr. Patrick Menzies, K.C.M.G., Mr. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., and Major M. Cameron, C.M.G.

WE learn from the *Chetow Express* of the 18th ult. that work on the new bund at Chefoo, the *Merchant of Venice* and *Sophia* were given for the first time by Japanese navvies, when a foreign child advanced to the stage and presented Mine. Yacco with two bouquets of flowers. The novel, appreciative action captured the Japanese audience which cheered the little donor to the echo.

WE are indebted to an influential home journal for the information that "despair reigns among our people in the Far East," regarding the Manchurian question. The only despair apparent in these parts during the past few months has been with reference to the low rate of exchange. Hongkong has no time to discuss political problems; at least not until the safety of the dollar is very seriously endangered.

A BERLIN wire of 24th July reports that the Silver Committee assembled there has passed a resolution in regard to a unity of Chinese coins. It is therein stated that it would be desirable to make silver coins legal tender in China and necessary that the exchange between silver and gold should be fixed. The American and Mexican committees are much satisfied with the reception which they have had in Berlin.

A TOKIO despatch states that the prohibition of the export of grains from Newchwang by the Russians does not include beans. The export of grains with the exception of beans was prohibited by the Chinese authorities; but the Russian authorities permitted shipments. The Russian authorities have now prohibited the export of cereals; but this action, we are